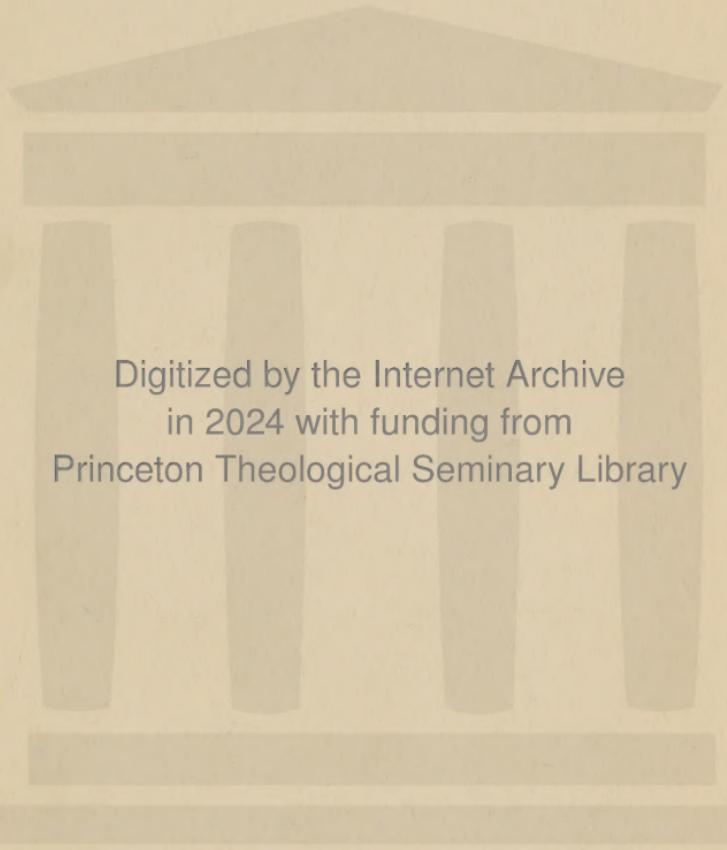




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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

FOR THE YEAR 1918

CONSTITUENT BODIES

Baptist Churches, North	Moravian Church
National Baptist Convention	Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Free Baptist Churches	Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South)
Christian Church	Primitive Methodist Church
Congregational Churches	Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service
Disciples of Christ	Reformed Church in America
Friends	Reformed Church in the U. S.
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	Reformed Episcopal Church
Evangelical Association	Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod
Lutheran Church, General Synod	Seventh Day Baptist Church
Methodist Episcopal Church	United Brethren Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	United Evangelical Church
African M. E. Church	United Presbyterian Church
African M. E. Zion Church	Welsh Presbyterian Church
Colored M. E. Church in America	
Methodist Protestant Church	



Published for

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IN AMERICA

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FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA AND COOPERATING BODIES

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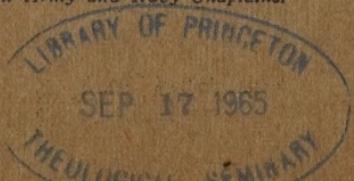
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General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.



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The Churches of Christ in Time of War.

Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. \$0.50.

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\$1.00.

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Messages exchanged between the Protestant Churches
of the two countries. \$0.50.

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The National Advocate.

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The Federal Council Bulletin.

(Monthly). \$0.50 a year.

**THE BOOK DEPARTMENT
OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL**

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INTRODUCTION

These reports are, in the main, in the nature of summaries. Various special reports and pamphlets have been issued during the year in which the work undertaken has been set forth more in detail.

These volumes and pamphlets are as follows:

- “The Year Book of the Churches,”
- “The Churches of Christ in America and France,”
- “Hand-Book on French Protestantism,”
- “A Survey of the Moral and Religious Forces in the Military Camps,”
- “Study Outlines of the Problems in the Reconstruction Period,”

and other pamphlets issued by the General War-Time Commission and the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, and many other documents issued by the various Commissions.

The continuous work of the Council, its Departments and its cooperating bodies has been fully set forth each month in the *Federal Council Bulletin* and the various forms of temperance work, monthly in the *National Advocate*.

The report of the Home Missions Council contained in this volume is a brief summary from the full annual report of that body. The year's record of foreign missionary cooperation is set forth in the annual report of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Certain Joint Committees, especially those cooperating with the General War-Time Commission, have not presented special reports, the work of these Committees being considered in connection with those of the various Commissions cooperating in them.

The statement in this volume by the General War-Time Commission is a general one which will be followed during the year by a complete report of the work of this Commission and the various bodies cooperating with it, covering the entire field of work in connection with the war by the Commissions and Committees constituted by the Council.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY
of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF
CHRIST IN AMERICA
to the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1918

To attempt a record which would cover the progress of the year in the usual detail, would require a considerable volume. This report, therefore, will not include the printing in full of those records and documents which have been put in separate printed form. Moreover the *Federal Council Bulletin* has published, from month to month, all of the more important matters and a file of the *Bulletin* constitutes the report in full.

The appointment of new committees in association with the General War-Time Commission, the development of some of the Commissions whose work was previously the problem of the central administration and the creation of joint committees, have distributed the work of the Council in an effective manner and therefore the Commission reports, in larger measure than formerly, constitute the record of the year.

The General Secretary will not include, in this report, the actions which are recorded in the report of the Administrative Committee and the two reports should be associated in the interest of completeness.

The report of the General Secretary will, however, constitute a summary of the entire work.

GENERAL MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

Important Meetings

The more important meetings and conferences have been as follows:

The Meeting of the General War-Time Commission in New York in February.

The Annual Meeting of the General War-Time Commission at Washington, in September.

The Conference of Executive Secretaries of Local Federations, under the auspices of the Commission on Interchurch Federations, at Chicago, in September.

A Conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in New York, in April.

The Conference on Work in France, at Yonkers, in October.
A Conference of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, on Reconstruction and Relief, at Atlantic City, in January.
Conferences of Camp Pastors at Atlanta and Fort Worth, in January.
Conference of Interchurch Leaders at Atlantic City, in December.

The Council has served, in larger measure than usual, as the medium for the conveying of messages to the churches in matters of general national significance.

Days and Seasons of Prayer

The usual week of prayer was arranged the first week in January, in association with the British Evangelical Alliance.

A call for united prayer during the month of March was issued by the General War-Time Commission.

This was followed by the usual message and subjects for the Easter week of prayer.

Another message to the churches was issued by the Council and the General War-Time Commission, relative to the observance of Memorial Day. The response to this message was universal and the President received general expressions of support and sympathy from the churches. The action of the President, in the appointment of Memorial Day, was taken in consultation with the Council and other church organizations, through our office in Washington.

Another joint message on the part of the Council and the Commission was issued in August, relative to the observance of the opening of the fifth year of the war.

In January, a message was conveyed to the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of North America on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Messages to the Churches of Other Nations

On January 22, a message was conveyed to the Federation of French Protestant Churches by the hands of Chaplains Victor Monod and Georges Lauga.

Another message to the French Protestant Federation was conveyed by the General Secretary in June.

Appreciative and stimulating replies were received to both of these messages from the French Federation.

On November 11, a message was sent to the Church of England and the National Council of Evangelical Churches of England and Wales by Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, and Rev. Arthur T. Guttery. On December 30, a message was sent to the National Union of Evangelical Churches of Belgium and the Belgian Christian Missionary Church by Protestant Chaplain-in-Chief Pierre Blommaert.

Petitions and Memorials

A message was sent to the President and Congress, in March, urging war prohibition, which was signed by the officers of the Council, the General War-Time Commission and the denominational war commissions and several other inter-denominational bodies engaged in war work.

Week of Prayer for 1919

In association with the British Evangelical Alliance, the call and subjects for the week of prayer have been issued to the churches.

CONSTITUENT BODIES

The Administrative Committee and the General Secretary have endeavored to continue in the closest possible relationship with our constituent bodies. Rev. William I. Haven represented the Council at the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in May. President Frank Mason North was our representative at the Presbyterian General Assembly. Rev. Albert G. Lawson attended the General Conference of the Reformed Episcopal Church in May, at Philadelphia, and we were represented by Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, at the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Northern Baptist Convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

At every other assembly representation was provided and a special report was sent to each, concerning current matters, as well as the usual volume of our Annual Report, for consideration and recommendation or approval.

The Seventh Day Baptist General Conference took the following action which, at their request, is hereby recorded:

"The following report of the Committee on Petitions was adopted without a dissenting vote by the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference at the annual meeting held at Nortonville, Kan., August 20-25, 1918.

"In reference to the communications that the General Conference referred to this committee regarding our relation to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, we would recommend:

"1. That the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference continue its present relationship to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is understood that this action is taken in accordance with the principle of the autonomy of the churches.

"2. That we recommend the presenting of the following memorial to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America:

"The Seventh Day Baptist General Conference assembled in annual session in Nortonville, Kan., August 20-25, 1918, beg the privilege of placing before your body the following communication as embodying a statement of their principles relative to membership with your body.

"1. There is in our ranks a most hearty appreciation of the cordiality always manifested upon the part of the Council toward our people and their delegates. We endorse the great principles of Christian cooperation and unity which called out the organization of the various evangelical churches for the purpose of securing united effort in the repression of evil and the promotion of Christ's kingdom on earth. We esteem it a distinct privilege and honor to be, as a people, identified with such a movement.

"2. As our denominational name indicates, and as your members are well aware, we are impelled by a conscientious regard for the teachings of the Scriptures to observe the original Seventh-day Sabbath. While we wish this fact always to be kept in mind by our friends and those of other persuasions, and ask to be left free and untrammeled in the carrying out of our convictions, it is with no desire or purpose on the part of the denomination to obtrude our views on others that we have sought membership in your Council. We shall endeavor to avoid making our position on this subject obnoxious to others or to allow it to become a point of contention in the work or deliberations of your Council by any action of ours.

"3. We feel constrained at this point to record our unyielding opposition to any movement upon the part of your body, or any other body of Christians, to seek the aid of the civil power in maintaining the usages or institutions of the Christian Church. We maintain that the church and the state are both ordained of God, but for purposes that are entirely distinct, and that the interests of both require that each should ever and always be kept in its legitimate field and sphere. All history attests to the futility of employing the civil power as a Gospel agency, and the testimony of millions of martyrs witness to the folly of endeavoring to control the consciences of men by legal enactments and penalties.

"We regard all civil undertaking to establish and enforce the observance of a day as a divine institution as serious infractions of religious liberty, and as being out of harmony with the means the Master employed and would have us, His followers, employ in carrying on the work He so graciously began.

"Therefore we must always protest against all legal enactments in the interests of religion, *per se*, as un-Christian, and while doing so we desire still to remain in harmonious cooperation with the great movement for which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was designed and in which it is engaged, if we may do so while retaining our steadfast adherence to the principles herein set forth."

The various actions taken by the denominational gatherings have all been sympathetic and helpful. A number of them contained special recommendations whereby the work and influence of the Council might be increased.

Intimate relationships with the constituent bodies, of an unusual nature, have been secured through the connection between the denominational war and national service bodies and the General War-Time Commission.

Representatives of several of the denominations have recently been in conference with the General Secretary and other

officers and have expressed the judgment that the relationship between the denominational bodies and the Council should be very much closer and there is, I am sure, a deepening disposition, on the part of all our constituent bodies, to bring to the Council the thorough-going support of their churches. The Administrative Committee, during the latter part of the year, has been giving special consideration to this question and will bring before the Executive Committee the result of their deliberations.

Attention should be called to the fact that, largely due to the exigencies of the war, the cooperative relations between the Council and the denominations, not included in its membership, have been hearty and helpful.

The cooperative financial campaign of the denominational war commissions, in association with the General War-Time Commission, indicates the growth and progress of these relationships. It will undoubtedly serve, not only to objectify to the people, the unity of our evangelical forces, but will be an important factor in deepening the unity itself.

As will be noted, in the report of the Administrative Committee, several denominations have intimated a desire for membership in the Council and these requests await the consideration of the Federal Council itself.

The denominational bodies and their various boards and committees are making the Council the subject of frequent discussion, mainly as to how the constituent churches may become more sensible of their relationship, how the Council may better serve the denominations, and also how its authority and influence may be increased, in such a way as to make it effective within its constitutional principles. It is regarded as especially important, also, that the Commissions, which do the active work of the Council, shall represent the unity of the denominational departments charged with the same service.

Structurally and constitutionally, the Council is thoroughly representative. Its members are chosen by the denominations. These official members choose the Executive Committee. The body which is charged with the execution of the work, the Administrative Committee, is a committee of and is appointed by the Executive Committee. It is difficult to conceive of any procedure which would make the Council more genuinely representative than it is.

The matter of the most vital importance is that the denominational bodies and their churches should be conscious of this relationship and give more adequate consideration to it. This, I am sure, is the feeling of the denominational representatives. The opportunities and possibilities of the Council are impress-

ing themselves more and more upon the administrators, pastors and laymen. The feeling of many representative men, with whom I have had opportunity for conference, is that the denominations are desirous of making their federal body and its responsible committee authoritative, upon all matters of common interest and on which there is clearly a common judgment, provided they are actually and fully represented by their own action. I venture to express the judgment that denominational assemblies and conferences are likely to give this matter the serious attention which it deserves.

THE COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

There has been unusual growth in our various Commissions.

The Commission on Interchurch Federations has made wonderful progress in the development of substantial and effective local federations of churches.

The Commission on Evangelism is now thoroughly established, with permanent headquarters at the national offices and has unanimously elected as its Executive Secretary Rev. Charles L. Goodell. The General Secretary has received, from the constituents of the Council, many communications expressing the most earnest approval of the selection of Dr. Goodell for this very important task and is assured that he begins his administration with the full confidence of the Commission in his undertaking.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has adapted itself to the exigencies of the war, has greatly increased its staff by the addition of effective secretarial assistance and, through cooperative relationship with the Home Missions Council and other bodies, is now covering a large field.

The Commission on the Church and Country Life has elected as its Executive Secretary Rev. Edmund DeS. Brunner. During the year, the Field Secretary, Rev. Charles O. Gill has completed a survey of the State of Ohio, which is now ready for the press and is regarded as a masterpiece of its kind.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in relationship with the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, has continued its wide educational work under the direction of Dr. Gulick and Miss Hixson and is undoubtedly ready for the great opportunity before it, with the coming of peace.

The Commission on Temperance has, during the year, thoroughly merged with the work of the old National Temperance Society, and under the Joint Executive Committee has pub-

lished three temperance papers; has issued and distributed a large amount of educational literature and has cooperated with Mr. Stelzle in the Strengthen America Campaign. The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, which uses the facilities of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, has not only continued its temperance work in the camps in this country, but has also extended its work across the sea.

The Commission on Christian Education is now in consultation with the various boards of the churches, looking towards the closer co-ordination of these important forces.

The Commission on Relations with the Orient has carried on its work under its indefatigable representative, Dr. Gulick, and has succeeded in extending its influence through a more general organization outside the distinctive church groups.

The distinctive work in the year's progress has been that of the General War-Time Commission and the committees co-operating with it, including the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, the Committee on the Welfare of the Negro Troops, the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Commission on Inter-church Federations and other joint bodies. There is no doubt but what the whole work of federation has been greatly advanced through the cooperative relationship and the effective action of these Commissions.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day, the Committee on Foreign Missions and the Committee on Home Missions have served to keep the Council in contact with the various bodies dealing with these activities of the churches.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Special Committee on Negro Churches has practically merged its work with that of the Committee created by the General War-Time Commission on the Welfare of the Negro Troops.

The American Huguenot Committee has combined its work with that of the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium.

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

The election of Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, as Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, brought deep satisfaction to all who are interested in the Council and in the fed-

erative work of the churches. Largely through the institution of a joint work with the General War-Time Commission and the Commission on the Church and Social Service, in the interest of war production communities, the relationship with the Home Missions Council has been deepened and will undoubtedly become closer as this important work develops.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

Owing to the war activities centering at the National Capital and the increasing work of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, the Washington office has greatly increased its service during the year.

The facilities of the office have largely been made use of by the General War-Time Commission. During the year Bishop William F. McDowell was elected as the representative of the Council, the General War-Time Commission and other Commissions, relative to all matters in Washington. Bishop McDowell has rendered service of the most important nature requiring just the qualities which he possesses to so high a degree.

The administration of the Washington office has been cared for by the General Secretary, but the real administrative work has been done by Mr. Armitage, to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude for faithful and efficient service in the development, especially in developing the work of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, of which he has been the Secretary.

After Mr. Armitage had this work thoroughly established, his cooperation was needed in more pressing work at the office in New York. Meanwhile, Rev. Gaylord S. White, Associate Secretary of the General War-Time Commission, is located at the Washington office and Rev. F. Paul Langhorne is rendering service in the administration of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

The unusual development of this office is to the credit of Mr. Armitage, who, in addition to his administrative service, also prepared and published the Year Book of the Churches.

THE WAR RELIEF MOVEMENT

Messages have been conveyed to the churches in behalf of various war relief organizations and the facilities of the Council have continued at the disposal of these organizations, more especially the American Red Cross and, to some extent, the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Special attention has been given to the relief of the churches and the Protestant refugees of France and Belgium.

In February, an appeal was sent out to the churches in behalf of Finland, upon request, by cable, of a Conference of Christians from five neutral countries, signed by Archbishop Nathan Soderblom of Sweden.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER BODIES

The Council has continued and increased its fraternal and co-operative relationships with other bodies having similar objects in view. President North has served as the Honorary President, with Cardinal Gibbons, of the League for National Unity. From time to time cooperation has been established, on particular matters of national importance, with the various national organizations. The Council has placed its machinery, on many occasions, at the disposal of such organizations.

Included in these organizations are the following:

Department of Agriculture.
National War Garden Commission.
Committee on Public Information.
Publicity Committee of Liberty Loan Funds.
Department of the Interior—Bureau of Education.
Red Cross Institute for Cripples and Disabled Men.
National Organization for Public Health Nursing.
National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.
National War Work Council Y. M. C. A.
War Work Council Y. W. C. A.
American Red Cross.
Boy Scouts of America.
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.
Council of National Defense, Medical Department.

Our various Commissions are constantly cooperating, informally but effectively, with such organizations as these upon particular definite issues.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The war has brought the churches of the nations into increasingly closer relationships. The office of the Council is in constant correspondence with our regular foreign correspondents all over the world.

Relations with France and Belgium

During the early part of the year, we had with us Chaplain Monod and Chaplain Lauga and, with their counsel and advice, the United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium was created. This Committee has so developed

its work that its own independent report is called for and will be presented to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Henri Anet has continued with us as the representative of the American Huguenot Committee.

In May, the Administrative Committee received Rev. Reuben Saillens, representative of the Baptist Churches of France.

The French Protestant brethren were visited, during the year, by Fred B. Smith and Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Administrative Committee and President Henry Churchill King, Chairman of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook. The General Secretary has also brought into relationship with the French Protestant Committee a number of other representatives of American Churches who have been in France during the year.

It is hoped that these relationships may have been deepened, in the interest of effectiveness, by the visit of the General Secretary to France and Belgium. The report of his mission to France and Belgium was presented in full in the September number of the *Federal Council Bulletin*.

Chaplain Daniel Couve is coming, in January, 1919, under the Church Peace Union and the Federal Council.

NEW RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM

As the result of a conference, held on the occasion of my visit to the Belgian Army, Major Pierre Blommaert, Protestant Chaplain-in-Chief of the Belgian Army, is now in this country and has been received by the Administrative Committee.

He comes with letters of introduction from the President of the Synod of the Belgian National Church, the Belgian Minister of Justice, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War. He is visiting our churches to tell them about the Protestant work in the Belgian Army and in Belgium, under arrangements made by the Commission on Interchurch Federations.

Other International Relationships

Correspondence has been continued with the brethren of the Evangelical Alliance of Holland, relative to their proposal that we should confer with them relative to co-operative service.

The question of relations with Russia is under consideration by the Administrative Committee.

Not only the Administrative Committee, but several other groups representing our constituent bodies, held informal conference with the Archbishop of Greece while he was in this country.

The question of a general international conference of the churches will be brought before the Executive Committee.

Japanese Deputation

In January, the Administrative Committee was visited by Major General N. Hibiki of the Japanese Army and Chief of the Y. M. C. A. deputation to the Allied Armies, accompanied by K. Yamamoto, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Japan.

The General Preparation for Our Future Task

The whole work of reconstruction, and the part of the churches in it, has been under serious consideration in its various aspects, by our different Commissions and Committees; more especially the General War-Time Commission, the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, the Commission on Inter-church Federations and indeed all of our groups. The time has undoubtedly come when the results of their studies and surveys should be brought together.

This matter I have brought before the Administrative Committee and upon it you will receive their judgment.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK

This important Committee, created and constituted by the Council, has a great opportunity to meet the crisis which now faces the churches. It is hoped that its conclusions, from time to time and especially its final conclusions, may bring us out into the light.

Some disappointment has been expressed because this Committee, which was by action of the Administrative Committee made an entirely independent body, has not as yet proceeded very far in its work. This has been due largely, no doubt, to the fact that the members of the Committee are men who are deeply engrossed in their own particular activities and it has been difficult at the present time to get them together for adequate consultation. It is earnestly to be hoped that the immediateness of the problems involved will enable the Committee to proceed rapidly in the consummation of its great task.

COMMITTEE ON THE MORAL AIMS OF THE WAR

A review of the federated activities with which the Council has been associated would be incomplete without mention of the

National Committee of the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

This was a Committee made up jointly from the League to Enforce Peace, the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

Its work was of the highest importance and it served not only to stimulate the people throughout the entire country and clarify their thinking, but also as the means of bringing to us three individual representatives of the churches of Great Britain, Sir George Adam Smith, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore and Rev. Arthur T. Guttery.

THE NATIONAL OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL

The Department of Religious Publicity

This department of our work has been greatly developed. A monthly organ, the *Federal Council Bulletin*, has been printed; a weekly *Clipsheet* has been sent out to the religious press and, with its rapidly increasing activities, this department needs further enlargement.

In September, the American Red Cross made such an earnest request for the services of Mr. Stelzle that it seemed necessary to release him for the work of that organization in connection with the churches and labor organizations. During part of the year this department received great help from Dr. Eric North, until he too left us, to become a chaplain in the Army. The services of Mr. Jasper T. Moses have recently been secured for this work.

Printing and Publication Department

The number of volumes and pamphlets distributed during the year has been very great and is too voluminous to record in detail.

The only books published, during the year, have been "The Churches of Christ in America and France," "The Year Book of the Churches" and the volume of the Annual Reports of the Council. A Handbook of French Protestantism is now on the press.

A large amount of pamphlet literature for the various departments has been necessary, including a Survey of the Moral and Religious Forces in the Military Camps, a volume prepared by the War-Time Commission which is worthy of special notice. Altogether, 3,441,276 pamphlets and messages have been published during the year.

The Department makes the following report for the year, 1918, to date:

Pamphlets and Volumes

1. Distributed for the Federal Council.....	2,848,299
2. Distributed for Cooperating Bodies.....	980,500
3. Distributed for Government and National organizations	1,651,194
	<hr/>
	5,479,993

Letters Issued

1. For the Federal Council.....	500,570
2. For Cooperating Bodies.....	882,508
3. For Government and National organizations.....	580,406
	<hr/>
	1,963,484

It is interesting to note that this department has been self-sustaining.

**CONFERENCE AND FIELD WORK OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY**

With continued additions to our secretarial staff, the General Secretary has been able to keep closer to the administrative duties at the New York and Washington offices and at the same time to give better attention to the field and conference service in its more important aspects. During the year he has attended about one hundred and fifty conferences and delivered about as many addresses. In addition to his general work, he has served as the Executive Secretary of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance; the Commission on Relations with the Orient; Joint Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill; as Chairman of the United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium and as Secretary of the standing and special committees.

He rendered service in the campaign of the Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, and has attended several national gatherings, preaching the annual sermon of the Southern Sociological Congress and delivering several addresses at the School for Chaplains.

**GENERAL MATTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
Equipment of the National Office**

The national offices of the Council and its various Commissions now include over fifty office rooms in the United Charities Building, located variously on the sixth, fifth, fourth, third and

ninth floors of the building. The Washington offices have also been enlarged and we now require five spacious office rooms in the Woodward Building.

Our contact with the churches throughout the country has been largely increased through the multiplying of local federations with headquarters.

There are now twenty-nine cities having office headquarters.

The Administrative staff of the Council and the various Commissions now numbers varyingly from twenty to twenty-five secretaries, with office assistants and clerks for all departments numbering about seventy-five.

Attention should be called, however, to the fact that many of these secretaries are serving without salary and one of our deepest causes for encouragement is the manner in which it has been possible to secure voluntary service. In other cases these secretaries have been supplied by the denominational boards or committees concerned, so that with the tremendous multiplication of work, our staff of salaried secretaries has not been materially increased.

The work of the secretaries is, of necessity, largely co-ordinated, and in this, friction and misunderstanding certainly are kept at the minimum.

Special mention should be made of the voluntary service of Dr. Lawson, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, especially during the absence of the General Secretary in Europe. Dr. Brown, Dr. Speer, Mr. White, Mr. Cavert, Mr. Tryon and their associates have rendered similar voluntary service.

THE FUTURE WHICH AWAITS US

In perfect frankness, it should be said that the churches, upon our entrance into war, were not prepared for the most effective cooperation. The Federal Council had been in existence but a few years and had by no means attained full development. It must be admitted that much time was lost in bringing about co-operative relationships, for which the churches were not prepared.

The exigencies of the war have, however, drawn the churches closer and closer together and the various war-time commissions have, by their relationship with the General War-Time Commission, established many lines of intimate cooperative service. The question is, shall this be perpetuated and developed?

The future is not easy to predict. On the one hand one sees great hope in the cooperative relationship into which the churches have been led. On the other hand, it must be ad-

mitted, one feels the presence of certain reactions toward the individualism of the denominations. Which tendency is likely to prevail? The task of the churches, following the war, will be infinitely greater than their task during the war. The Administrative Committee has been giving its thought to this question and will bring it before the Executive Committee for its earnest consideration.

The General Secretary of the Council is in a position to look at the immediate past and the present in contrast or comparison with the course of things during the past six or seven years. Upon this ground he believes that we may plan for the future and enter upon it with profound faith and confidence. I feel this, not simply in the light of the multiplication of practical activities but because of the spirit in the air which one can feel today.

It is to be hoped that the counsels of the Executive Committee may show us clearly the way by which we may be the means of realizing the ends of which men today are dreaming. To this end the Administrative Committee has appointed several special committees, to report to the Executive Committee. These committees, in consultation with the General Secretary, will recommend several administrative plans, as well as important proposals for aggressive action, which, it is earnestly hoped, will be of such wisdom, in such accord with the spirit of the churches and so full of faith, that the Executive Committee may authorize their immediate development.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary:

My report as Field Secretary for Special Service for 1918, is as follows:

Strengthen America Campaign

Prohibition is coming. All the forces of the liquor men combined can't stop it, but statesmen and serious-minded folk are wondering about the problems that prohibition will bring with it. The liquor traffic must not return to life because we were not altogether sure we wanted national prohibition or because the bill was passed without the consent and endorsement of a very considerable majority of those who would be most affected —the workingmen of America.

It is easy enough to answer the arguments of the liquor men,

but it requires a campaign of national scope, conducted with an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the social and economic problems of the people.

This has been the purpose animating the Strengthen America Campaign, to which I have devoted the major part of my time during the past year.

Advertisements

In connection with this campaign I have written sixty pieces of advertising copy which have been furnished to local committees and individuals throughout the country and which have already appeared in over one thousand daily and weekly newspapers.

It would be out of the question for the average committee to pay for such a service as we have given them so we offered the advertising material and our personal service to every city and town desiring to use them,—all without one cent of expense,—the only condition being that our material be used.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the cities in New York State which used our material and our services in anything like a satisfactory manner, won out in the last election for "No-license." There were about twenty of these and I spoke at practically all of them.

The arguments presented in these advertisements are based upon economic facts obtained from a three years' investigation and supported by reasons which appeal to head, heart and conscience.

One typical advertisement reads as follows:

Liquor and the War. Food, Labor, Life—

These are the chief factors in winning the war—
and the liquor men are wasting all three!

They are wasting food—

last year the waste amounted to 7,000,000,000 pounds
of food stuffs!—and they have no right to starve some
men by making others drunk!

They are wasting labor—

about 300,000 men are engaged in the manufacture, sale
and distribution of booze—in breweries, saloons and
restaurants, as brewers, bartenders and waiters—at a
time when every man is needed in some useful occupa-
tion to help win the war. The labor of these 300,000 men
is worse than wasted—no possible good can come of it,
but much harm is done.

They are wasting life—

bartenders, brewery workers and waiters in saloons lose
an average of six years of life on account of their occupa-
tions. If the 300,000 men who make and sell booze lose
an average of six years of life, it makes a total of 1,800,

000 years of life. The average man works about 30 years—so that the liquor traffic is using up the equivalent of 60,000 men in each generation. And this is too great a price for the nation to pay.

For these reasons:

First—the waste of food;
Second—the waste of labor;
Third—the waste of life;

—for these reasons we have a right to demand that the liquor business be abolished. If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good—help stop it!

Besides appearing in the daily papers these advertisements have been used quite generally in the religious press without expense to us, and some of the national weeklies as, for example, the *Outlook* and the *Literary Digest*, have reprinted certain ones of them as editorials in answer to claims of the liquor men.

Early in the year full page advertisements concerning the Strengthen America Campaign were prepared, appearing simultaneously in the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Literary Digest*, the *Independent* and the *Outlook*. These advertisements cost us nearly eight thousand dollars but they were very valuable in creating an atmosphere throughout the country favorable to the campaign and in giving it national significance.

Leaflet Literature

Every church and every individual interested in closing the saloon should put out anti-liquor literature. In some instances men are spending fortunes for the sole purpose of sending broadcast printed matter that tells of something in which they are interested. Every political party uses this method. Reformers employ it. Socialists regard it as their most valuable propaganda method. General advertisers send out tons of it. They do it because they have found that it pays. No one can tell what a single leaflet will do if it reaches the right person.

For these reasons I have prepared a series of thirty telling leaflets, especially for workingmen although applicable to all classes of men and women. These leaflets contain the substance of the arguments presented in the advertisements and are unanswerable. They have proved so popular that we have to order them from the printer in lots of a million.

Posters

We have also issued a set of a dozen high-grade posters, the drawings and plates for which cost us a thousand dollars. These posters have also proved very popular. They have been reproduced quite extensively in the religious press and have been used in many local prohibition campaigns. Several manufac-

turers have also ordered them in quantities for use in their plants,—for example, the National Cash Register Company recently telegraphed us for a hundred sets.

Propaganda among workingmen

For a long time the liquor men have been trying to secure control of the American Federation of Labor, or at least they have been trying to commit the Federation to the liquor traffic. I have made a persistent fight against the aggressiveness of the brewery workers and bartenders' unions at conventions of the American Federation of Labor and have successfully prevented the introduction of resolutions in favor of the liquor business, so that the day has gone by forever when the American Federation of Labor will dare take any action favorable to the liquor men on this question. This was demonstrated in the St. Paul convention of this organization held a couple of months ago, where in spite of the persistency of the liquor men, the convention declined to go on record as favoring the liquor business.

This has been brought about through paid advertisements in the labor press of the country and through special articles at various stages of the campaign; through big prohibition mass meetings followed by open forum discussions held in various parts of the country. Three of these were held while the American Federation of Labor was in session in San Francisco, in Baltimore and in Buffalo. The Buffalo meeting was attended by about four thousand people in spite of a pouring rain. An important factor has been the *Worker*, a monthly newspaper for workingmen, which I have been editing for three years. It has won the praise of some of the strongest labor men in this country, has been widely distributed, always upon a subscription basis.

Special Features

In addition to the advertisements written for our own campaign, I have prepared special copy for campaigns in particular cases, besides writing a very considerable number of articles on the prohibition question from an economic standpoint. These articles have not only appeared in our leading daily newspapers, but also in magazines and weekly periodicals, the religious press, the labor press, sociological journals, college papers and prohibition periodicals.

Requests have come to us for literature and campaign plans from Australia, India and Scotland, to be used in the big national drive to be made for prohibition in these countries.

Perhaps the most valuable result of our campaign was the strengthening of the prohibition forces of America by furnish-

ing to them, without expense, absolutely reliable data, gotten together by means of the most comprehensive study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem that has ever been made in this or in any other country. Because of this the Strengthen America Campaign has gotten a reputation for accuracy on the prohibition question, which is distinctly worthwhile.

Special Motion Picture

It is probably true that one-tenth of the population of this country goes to the movies every day.

The Strengthen America Campaign capitalized upon this fact and engaged the Universal Film Company to produce a one-reel motion picture entitled "Strengthen America."

The characters in this film are portrayed by stars famous in the cinema world. The story is such that it will leave an indelible impression on the minds of all who see it. We plan to have the film exhibited in ten thousand motion picture houses in cooperation with local committees. I have already raised one thousand dollars necessary for the making of this film and it is altogether likely that we shall make a profit on the picture so that this enterprise will finance itself.

We will furnish together with the film, advertising material for making the best possible use of it. This material will include a poster 24 x 36 inches, lithographed in six colors, eight photographs showing scenes from the film, a stereopticon slide to be used in the local motion picture houses advertising the film, suggestions for window display and material to be used in the local newspapers—both before and while the film is being shown—all for three dollars a day. During the twenty minutes that it is being shown on the screen, it will drive home a big argument for prohibition every minute.

"Why Prohibition"

In connection with the Strengthen America Campaign I have written a three hundred page volume entitled "Why Prohibition," which presents in concise but popular style the arguments presented throughout the campaign and the results of my three years' study of the liquor traffic. Prohibition leaders proclaim this to be the best book of its kind ever written.

Copies have been sent to members of Congress in Washington and I have received many letters from Senators and Representatives expressing their appreciation of the book. Extracts from it have been largely used in the recent debates in Congress on the prohibition question.

It has also been sent to about fifteen hundred labor leaders throughout the country and it was well received by them. A

national labor official writes, "Your argument is the final convincing word on the subject—you have done a great work."

The book has also been widely distributed by prohibition leaders throughout the country. One Anti-Saloon League superintendent not only sent copies of "Why Prohibition" to his workers throughout the state, but also to the members of the State Senate and Assembly, and he now proposes to donate copies to every public library and to every preacher in the state.

I am now raising the money to send it to every legislator in every state that will vote upon the prohibition question during the coming year. The book successfully answers the fallacies of the liquor men and offers a constructive program.

I have been serving as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, which has been doing such fine work among the soldiers and sailors. During the first six months of this committee's work when it was necessary to raise the money and set up the plans, I gave a great deal of personal attention to this task, working out with the executive secretary many of the details.

I am also a member of the Sub-Committee on Alcohol of the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. This committee has held several meetings and I have gone to Washington with Professor Irving Fisher, who is the Chairman of the Committee, to appear before the groups responsible for this work.

The Strengthen America Campaign has been only part of the work that I have been doing. I have been in charge of the Religious Publicity Service for the Federal Council.

The Religious Publicity Service

It is the purpose of this service to create an atmosphere favorable to the church through the preparation of legitimate news stories regarding the work of the Federal Council, the various denominations connected with the Council and the religious and social enterprises related to the church in various forms.

Every month we issue the *Bulletin*, a sixteen page periodical, which is the house organ of the Federal Council and through which the work of the Federal Council and of its various Commissions may be made known to those who are officially connected with it and to those who support its work in various ways. Seven thousand copies of the *Bulletin* are distributed throughout the country each month and we have received many letters of appreciation and commendation of the *Bulletin* from leaders in the church. Sometimes special editions of the *Bulletin* up to 30,000 copies have been issued.

We send out a *Clipsheet* to the religious press every week. This *Clipsheet* contains a minimum of half a dozen different stories on the work of the Federal Council and its Commissions. We also send material to the daily papers and to weekly periodicals and to some magazines. For a long time we have been getting an average of one story per day into the newspapers, which is highly satisfactory at a time when it is difficult to secure publicity of any kind in the daily newspapers because of the pressure of war news upon the columns of these papers.

The budget of the Religious Publicity Service is exceedingly small—not more than about seven thousand dollars for the year's work and this includes all the work gotten out for the various Commissions of the Federal Council. The expense of maintaining this publicity service is apportioned among the Commissions and the Federal Council itself, although the service rendered has been far in excess of what was paid for it.

To illustrate the service which the Religious Publicity Service renders to the Federal Council and its Commissions:

The War-Time Commission of the Federal Council has been using about one-third of the space in the *Bulletin* for many months. In addition to the *Bulletin* service, they have had from three to four stories in the *Clipsheet* each week. Then there is the regular service of the daily newspapers, the religious press, the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service, besides special Sunday articles and other publicity mediums, all of which were used to exploit the work of the War-Time Commission. We also gave special service in the preparation of posters, exhibits, memorial and general printed matter. We also had made about a dozen photographs of the student chaplains at Fort Zachary Taylor and they were used with brief stories in half-page articles in *Leslie's Weekly*, the *Christian Herald*, the *Independent*, the *Literary Digest*. The *Ladies' Home Journal* will also print a full page of these photographs. Besides this, they were used in a large number of religious papers and in other weekly papers. If the material in this particular case were to be paid for at advertising rates, it would have cost the War-Time Commission at least ten thousand dollars. It did not cost more than about twenty-five dollars and the time that the Religious Publicity Service spent in putting out the material.

I am the Religious Editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, which is a syndicate furnishing features for over three hundred and fifty daily newspapers in as many different cities. These papers are read by over ten million people, mostly workingmen. I write an average of four articles a week, dealing with vital human problems. I have also written

a great many articles dealing with the work of the Federal Council and its various Commissions for this syndicate.

During all this time I have been writing an article every week for the Labor Press. This practice was begun about ten years ago and has steadily been maintained ever since. If the material in the labor papers were to be printed in leaflet form and distributed, it would cost the Federal Council more each week to do this work than it costs for the ordinary expenditures of my department for an entire year. There is no one thing which I have done that has been more effective in breaking down the prejudice of workingmen toward the church than the writing of these articles. Furthermore, to print this material in the labor press is a guarantee that it will be read. These articles deal chiefly with the ethical principles of organized labor and the relation of the church to workingmen's problems.

General Service

On nearly every Sunday afternoon during the winter, it has been my privilege to address great mass meetings of workingmen in theatres and public halls, the audience rarely numbering less than one thousand. Open forum discussions were usually held at the close of these addresses. This has given me an opportunity to meet personally and frankly the questions which are troubling workingmen, especially in their attitude toward the church and toward those questions to which the church is giving serious attention.

Frequently opportunities have been given me during the past year to speak at noon-day shop meetings—frequently in connection with no-license campaigns but also upon purely religious subjects. Meeting workingmen upon their own ground adds greatly to the effectiveness of this method of approach.

In connection with the work of the Federal Council itself, I have written a number of advertisements and articles for the *National Advocate*, which is published by the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, and I have also given a great deal of time to conferences of the various Commissions of the Federal Council and to other commissions—national and local—of which I am a member.

While my work is not officially related to the Commission on the Church and Social Service, I often have occasion to serve in this field. For example, I am frequently called in to arbitrate the labor troubles in the mechanical departments of the New York daily newspaper offices.

Many of these cases have been of long standing because of the inability of the workers and the publishers to agree upon

an arbitrator. The custom is to have each side select a number of men from whom the chairman of the arbitration committee is chosen. My name usually appears at the head of these lists as the first choice of both trade unionists and publishers.

The most recent of these arbitration cases was decided in October, 1918, when 1,500 newspaper pressmen in New York asked for an increase in wages. I heard the testimony and granted a substantial increase, although it may be interesting to note that about two-thirds of the cases submitted to me have been decided against the trade unions.

American Red Cross

I have been invited by the American Red Cross to become the Director of the Bureau of Relations with Churches and Religious Organizations and of the Bureau of Relations with Labor Organizations, in connection with its Publicity Department, and I shall undertake this important piece of work for the duration of the war, still maintaining my relationship to the Strengthen America Campaign and thus to the Federal Council but discontinuing my work for the Federal Council in the field of publicity.

The object of this Bureau of Relations with Churches and Labor Organizations is to democratize the local appeal of the Red Cross so that even the lowliest shall feel that the Red Cross belongs as much to him as does the Government and that the responsibility for its success depends as much upon him as upon the capitalist.

To the labor organizations we desire to point out the economic importance of the American Red Cross and to the churches we wish to demonstrate its distinct spiritual values.

For the American Red Cross is dominated by the spirit of religion, the religion of sacrifice and of service. It has aroused in the hearts of the people of whatever creed the finest emotions of which they are capable.

It has offered them the chance to give money for the work overseas and for service at home—but chiefly, it has offered them the chance to give themselves.

It has made very real to them the words of Jesus:

“For I was anhungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.”

“Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

In its heroic work is found the moral equivalent for war, satisfying that element which is present in every red-blooded

Christian man and woman the world over, who, strong and high-spirited, is eager to live the sacrificial life.

To make the great work of the American Red Cross even more vital among the churches and labor organizations of the United States will be my chief task for the duration of the war.

CHARLES STELZLE,

Field Secretary for Special Service.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary:

Since returning from the Washington office of the Federal Council, now more than a year ago, I have had little special work as Associate Secretary and my time has been devoted all but exclusively to the responsibilities of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, and of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

As a Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, I have been able to give but limited time to that organization. I suggested two denominational Commissioners and have had a number of conferences; also a limited amount of speaking and writing.

Since Mr. Stelzle has gone to Washington for service with the American Red Cross, I have had only minor advisory relations in Red Cross work, although it still remains as an assignment of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Since my last report we arranged for a mailing of 140,000 copies of the Manual of Home Service to the clergy of the country; for the distribution of approximately 750,000 copies of "This Side the Trenches" to study groups of young people's societies; for the preparation of a list of missionaries, hospitals and large administrative centers in mission lands for the use of the Red Cross; for the distribution of 7,000 copies of the Red Cross poster to these missionaries; for 140,000 mailings in connection with the drive of May, 1918, for \$100,000,000. I have also given a great deal of attention to the Red Cross in New York.

Beginning nearly a year ago, I was called to Washington for a conference with the Public Health Service, relative to the cooperation of the churches in the new national movement for the control of venereal diseases. I was made a member of the Committee on Civilian Cooperation and have given a great deal of time to the details of the program. We have finally created a Joint Committee on Social Hygiene with an equal representation of the General War-Time Commission on the Churches and the Commission on the Church and Social Service, under the Chairmanship of Rev. Paul Moore Strayer,

and have provided a plan for a budget sufficient to maintain a secretary. As secretary of this Joint Committee, I have secured the cooperation of the Sunday School Council in developing the educational feature of the movement, and have also arranged for cooperation of the churches with the Girls' Protective League through Miss Maude E. Miner.

My heaviest work for the year has been as Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee on War Production Communities. The Commission on the Church and Social Service began the study of the new centers of war industries in November, 1917. I was able to report on the findings of these surveys to the meeting of the Home Missions Council in January, 1918. Pending action by the Home Missions Council, I went forward with the surveys and began community organization of churches in certain of these centers.

The formation of the Joint Committee was finally consummated July 15, 1918. It consists of seven members from the Home Missions Council, two from the Council of Women for Home Missions and seven from the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. A request was made through the General War-Time Commission to the Commission on the Church and Social Service, that its Executive Secretary and the going force of its office, be requested to take executive management of the work. A common budget was established, the office force was sufficiently enlarged, and the work set up on an effective basis. Since the 15th of July, covering a period of approximately four months, we have secured the cooperation of several of the large denominational boards and war councils. We have worked out an understanding with the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and the Ordnance Department. The Joint Committee has been given responsibility by the War Department for Protestant church work in ordnance reservations, similar to the responsibility of Jewish and Catholic bodies. Up to the present time Liberty Churches have been started in four of these centers and as many more will shortly be in operation. The steps leading up to this work have been trying in the extreme, and it sometimes has seemed an almost impossible task to bring the forces together, but it has been accomplished.

The Joint Committee has also undertaken work in the more established communities, such as shipbuilding centers, and centers of manufacture of airplanes, small arms and other war supplies. Our plan has been to send in experienced community organizers, to bring about an effective organization of the churches for war purposes, to secure concerted effort to reach

the new population, especially the working people, and finally to organize the churches and other civic and social agencies in behalf of the social welfare of the new population. We have community organization now under way in nineteen of these centers, and as rapidly as possible the various communities surveyed will be taken in hand. In all this local work our organizers are under the direction of the local churches as well as the Joint Committee, and we have established valuable relations with community and government agencies.

The Committee on Rural Fields has secured the whole time service of Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, Ph.D., of the Moravian Country Church Commission. Dr. Brunner first came to the Commission on the Church and Social Service last March, assigned by the Rural Life Commission of the Moravian Church and by his own congregation in Easton for service in interpreting war causes to rural churches. This service was continued and made permanent by his election to the staff of the Joint Committee. Surrounded as he is by the country church specialists of the different boards, he has been able to set up contacts with the government and with rural organizations in the various states. The Committee is preparing to participate in a large way in rural reconstruction. This work promises to develop to very large proportions.

The work in behalf of industrial women is getting started. We have had at different times four women studying the problem and organizing the women of the churches in specific fields. At present, the Council of Women for Home Missions is organizing its office and plans are under way for several women community church organizers. One representative is now at work in the Chester field. The plan here is to arouse the interest of church women in the welfare of their sisters in their own communities, and to organize definitely the local churches for cooperation in behalf of women and girls in the industries.

The American Missionary Association, Congregational, has assigned its Negro Secretary, Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, to give his whole time to the organization of colored churches in industrial areas, in behalf of the new population which has come from the South, and for the industrial and social welfare of the Negro population in ordnance reservations. He is also cooperating with Rev. W. E. Finley in the organization of the church work in southern logging camps. This work by Dr. Finley has grown out of initial surveys in southern logging camps which have revealed a most serious need of religious care. Two-thirds of the workers are Negroes, and it will, therefore, be necessary to develop the two types of work side by side.

It should be remembered in this connection that the Joint

Committee on War Production Communities has been financed by the Home Mission boards, and that it has been strictly a development of their own great work. The problem of co-operation has been difficult and has often involved sacrifices of strong convictions. But on the whole it has been hearty and it evidences a capacity for joint effort and for social vision which is very hopeful.

In order to maintain the work of the Commission on the Church and Social Service at full force it became necessary to bring in additional assistance and I have been able to secure the half-time service of Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of New York City, as Research Secretary. Mr. Johnson has taken over much of the burden of detail involved in the Commission work and has been doing valuable work in developing and reconstructing the literature of the Commission, in the preparation of the Labor Day Program, and the Bibliography of Social Service, and in meeting representatives of national, social and religious agencies in the stated fields of social service, who came to the Commission for guidance and for cooperation.

On the whole, the Commission has developed rapidly, and I trust also solidly and effectively.

WORTH M. TIPPY,
Associate Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary:

The report of the Washington Office of the Federal Council includes most of the material that would constitute a report from the Assistant Secretary, because his service was there until October 19th. The year has combined blessings with hard work and responsibility.

Chaplains Appointed

The main duty has continued to be the discovering and selecting of chaplains for the Army and Navy, in association with the denominational chaplain committees and other church leaders of the country as well as with the chaplains in service. Since our country entered the war and until the date mentioned, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains had approved over 2,000 candidates for Army appointment and about 1,000 of these had been commissioned or were in training at the school. Another 2,000 applicants had been considered and found ineligible or poorly adapted for the military ministry.

On account of the different method of handling Navy applications, it is not possible to say how many had been submitted to the Navy Department, but 76 appointments were obtained. The large increase in the number of chaplains in the Army was made possible by the success, early in the year, of the effort to secure the passage of our bill (Senate 2917) providing for the appointment of a chaplain for every 1,200 officers and men. It was our intention to ask Congress as soon as that bill became a law to grant the chaplain temporary promotion in rank. Events prevented the introduction of the latter bill until this fall, and it was soon withdrawn because of a decision of the War Department to do by order more than the bill would provide. The signing of the armistice prevented the expected developments. This is not the place to recount all our efforts in behalf of the chaplains, but never a week has passed without fresh attempts to improve the conditions of their service.

The Training of the Chaplains

While securing men professionally equipped and personally adapted for the work, it was essential to provide training for a successful ministry among the peculiar conditions of military service. The War Department agreed tentatively about the first of January to a plan for a chaplain school submitted for the Committee by the writer. One of the Regular Army chaplains was detailed by the Department to adapt the plan to the military point of view, and later he was assigned the duty of setting up the school and conducting it. It has been successful from the first and has added greatly to the effectiveness of the chaplains. Of the men who have gone to the school, very few have been found unfitted for the chaplaincy. Because of physical unfitness, or for cogent reasons, or because they felt that chaplaincy was not their type of ministry, some men have been unable to continue the course and go into the service. These, together with the ones actually rejected by the faculty, constitute less than 15 per cent. of the candidates. This is far smaller than the percentage of rejected candidates in training for officers in any other Army or Navy corps.

The Chaplains Have Made Good

The success of the chaplain in the service is attested by the Inspector General of the Army, who said that, as far as he could see from his visitation of the camps and the reports that came to him from the camp inspectors, the chaplains were doing almost uniformly good work. The Senior Headquarters Chaplain in France wrote that "the men who are coming over are the

right type." Chaplain Randolph, one of the Regular Army chaplains and in charge of the chaplain training school in France, wrote us commending "the constructive work" that has been done by the National Army chaplains and added, "I yearn to retain many of them for the permanent service." The Army psychological tests of officers resulted so favorably to the chaplains that we were asked not to give publicity to the comparative ratings. Our plan of cooperation with both departments has been satisfactory to them and will be continued.

Assistance by Publicity

I have written many articles concerning the chaplains' work. Several of them have been used as editorials by some of our religious periodicals; others have been sent to the religious periodicals in general; still others have been given to the denominational chaplain committees to be published in different forms in their denominational papers. Special articles have been printed in the *Outlook*, the *Homiletic Review*, the *Christian Endeavor World*, the *Social Service Review*, the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and the *Bible Champion*. Considerable material has been written for distribution by the publicity secretaries of the Federal Council and the War-Time Commission and through the *Federal Council Bulletin* and the *Clip-sheet*. Some material has been given to the secular press, including a few syndicated articles of half-page length for the Sunday press.

Staff at Washington

Rev. F. Paul Langhorne became Assistant Secretary of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains during May, and he has shown special ability in meeting candidates and discussing with them their fitness for the work as chaplains. He also capably handled the arrangements for the meeting of the General War-Time Commission in Washington, September 24th. Rev. Gaylord S. White, now Secretary in charge, gave some time to the work at Washington during the fall and his cooperation and fellowship were greatly enjoyed. The young women of the office force have been loyal throughout the year, working for love of the cause, on smaller salaries than they were offered by the government and cheerfully working overtime when that was necessary on account of the shortage of labor in Washington. All of us have enjoyed the comradeship and leadership of our Chairman, Bishop William F. McDowell.

It was a particular pleasure to work with the Navy Depart-

ment in these matters, because the Secretary of the Navy has retained one of his most capable chaplains at Washington to promote the chaplains' work and assist in selecting the very best men for appointment. From the opening of the war we have urged upon both Departments that this is the best way to handle these matters.

Cooperating with the Other Government Departments

Cooperation has been initiated or maintained for the Federal Council with the various departments of the government. Various methods have been suggested to the several departments whereby the churches could further the government plans. Some of these have been accepted and some are still pending. For instance, an article, together with a letter from the Commissioner of Education, was sent to all the pastors of the country and to the religious press urging the pastors to take advantage of the opportunity offered by military training in the colleges to persuade young men to stay in the colleges and theological seminaries.

A pamphlet, "How the Churches May Aid," was written for the Treasury Department and sent to all the pastors of the country suggesting how they might help promote the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Year Book of the Churches

The Year Book of the Churches, succeeding the Federal Council Year Book, was edited by the Assistant Secretary. The changes introduced were generally approved by its users and will be retained in succeeding volumes. It was issued rather late, due to the necessary delay in obtaining the figures of the Federal Census. The 1919 volume will be available for use early in January, and it is expected that this will give it a larger circulation. The necessity of an annual volume is shown by the 1,600 alterations and additions made in the directories for the coming issue.

General

The Assistant Secretary attended the conference of Inter-church Secretaries at Chicago, September 22nd-27th, which proved very helpful in acquainting him with methods of federation work. On the same trip he visited a number of the military camps, observed the work of the chaplains and interviewed many men who were interested in the chaplaincy. He has attended, every second week, the Executive Committee meetings of the General War-Time Commission. Many ser-

mons have been preached and addresses made in Washington, as well as in various military camps.

From October 20th to November 24th, he served at the New York office as an assistant to the General Secretary.

Beginning November 25th he was released for service with the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church as its Assistant Secretary, giving them full time, and has his office at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CLYDE F. ARMITAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

RECORDS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF
CHRIST IN AMERICA

Held at Atlantic City, N. J., December 10-12, 1918

Tuesday, December 10, 1918—2 P. M.

In the absence of Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Committee, and of Hon. Henry M. Beardsley, Vice-Chairman, the meeting was called to order by Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman of the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Hubert C. Herring be elected chairman *pro tem.*

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony and Rev. Martyn Summerbell.

The following were elected assistant recording secretaries: Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer and Rev. William T. McElveen.

It was

VOTED: To appoint the following Committee on Credentials: Rev. F. W. Burnham, Rev. O. W. Powers and Rev. E. Tallmadge Root.

The following agenda was submitted and adopted as the order of business:

Agenda

Each and every session of the Committee will be preceded by devotional services commencing on Tuesday at 2 p. m. Wednesday afternoon and evening will be given to the consideration of the General War-Time Commission and cooperating committees. Wednesday forenoon will be given to meetings of the Commissions.

1. Election of Assistant Recording Secretaries.
2. Roll Call.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. Election of a Business Committee.
5. Determination as to the Hours of Sessions.
6. Minutes of the Last Meeting of the Executive Committee.
7. Annual Report of Administrative Committee.
 - (1) Action upon the Report as a whole.
 - (2) Action upon Specific Matters.
8. Report of Board of Trustees.
9. Introduction of other matters for reference to the Business Committee.
10. Report of the General Secretary, the Associate, Field and Assistant Secretaries.
 - (1) Action upon the Report of the General Secretary as a whole.
 - (2) Acting upon Specific Matters in the Report of the General Secretary.
11. Report of the Treasurer.
12. Report of Committee at Washington, D. C.
13. Report of the General War-Time Commission; General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains; Joint Committee on War Production Communities and other war work committees.
14. Report of Home Missions Council.
15. Reports of Permanent Commissions.
 - a. Commission on Interchurch Federations.
 - b. Commission on Evangelism.
 - c. Commission on the Church and Social Service.
 - d. Commission on the Church and Country Life.
 - e. Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
 - f. Commission on Relations with the Orient.
 - g. Commission on Temperance.
With special report of the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy as a cooperating body.
 - h. Commission on Christian Education.
16. Report of the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium.
17. Reports of Permanent Committees.
 - a. Committee on Foreign Missions.
 - b. Committee on Home Missions.
 - c. Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day.
18. Reports of Special Committees.
 - a. Committee on the Negro Churches.
 - b. Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone.
 - c. Other special committees.
19. Miscellaneous Business.

Special Matters for Action

1. Biennial Session of the Federal Council.
2. Statement on Reconstruction.
3. International Conference of the Churches.
4. Commission on Relations with Russia.
5. Conditions in Portuguese East Africa.
6. Application from Denominations for Membership in the Council.
7. Census of Religious Bodies.
8. Regional Conferences on Federation.
9. Appointment of a Finance Committee.
10. Organization of the Council, Commissions and Committees.
11. Miscellaneous Overtures.

It was

VOTED: That the Business Committee consist of one member from each of the denominational representatives in the Administrative Committee, together with eleven members to be appointed from the Executive Committee. The following were appointed:

Rev. Hubert C. Herring	John M. Glenn
Rev. Alfred Wms. Anthony	President J. W. Mauck
Mrs. Fred S. Bennett	Rev. W. H. Jernagin
Rev. Howard B. Grose	Rev. Martyn Summerbell
Rev. William I. Haven	Rev. C. F. Rice
Rev. Finis S. Idleman	Rev. L. E. Davis
Alfred R. Kimball	Rev. Charles L. Thompson
Rev. Frederick Lynch	Rev. J. F. Cannon
Rev. Rufus W. Miller	Bishop G. M. Mathews (Bishop C.
Rev. G. U. Wenner	F. Kephart, Alternate)
Rev. A. G. Lawson	Rev. Paul deSchweinitz
Rev. William H. Roberts	

It was

VOTED: That the hours of the sessions be fixed as follows:

9:30 A. M. to 12:45 P. M.
2:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M. to time of adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee were submitted and

It was

VOTED: To approve the minutes.

The annual report of the Administrative Committee was presented by Rev. Albert G. Lawson, as follows:

**Report of the
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
for the Year 1918**

To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council

The Administrative Committee presents the following records of the more important actions of the Administrative Committee, other than those which relate to its ordinary routine procedure.

January 10, 1918

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman and the General Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the General War-Time Commission, appoint a special committee on the Easter Week of Prayer.

President Frank Mason North reported the constitution of a War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church with Bishop Theodore S. Henderson as the Executive Officer and that he was authorized to present the following communication to the Administrative Committee:

"The War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church has agreed to a plan by which Memorial Sunday should be designated as the day for commemoration of the loyalty and sacrifice of the past, of supplication for the guidance of God in the future, and for offerings on the basis of the income of one day for the war work of the Churches."

It was

VOTED: that we have listened with pleasure to the report of President North and express the hope that a similar movement may be taken up by the churches at large under the auspices of the Federal Council.

The General Secretary introduced to the Committee Chaplain Georges Lauga of the French Army representing the French Protestant Committee.

Dr. Gulick presented Major General N. Hibiki of the Imperial Japanese Army and K. Yamamoto, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan, who brought credentials as representatives of the Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan.

Secretary Macfarland presented as a report of the Committee relative to the French churches, the minutes of the organization meeting of the Committee, and its proposed line of procedure.

It was

VOTED: to approve the general course of procedure adopted by the Committee as in the minutes presented.

In regard to a proposal from the Secretarial Council of the Commission on the Church and Social Service for a joint conference, Secretary Tippy reported as to the advisability of holding a small conference in the near future at Atlantic City on social reconstruction after the war, to consist in the main of Secretaries.

It was

VOTED: to approve holding such a conference as a preliminary conference and to report back its findings to this Committee.

The General Secretary presented a communication from Rev. Dougald Macfadyen of Great Britain on exchange of pastors during and after the war.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be requested to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of this communication and that President William Douglas Mackenzie be invited to associate with himself a committee to consider the proposals of this communication and proceed according to the judgment of the committee.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be authorized to arrange for a suitable reception to be tendered to the two French Chaplains on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1918, under the auspices of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: that it is the sense of this Committee that a special meeting of the Federal Council should be held in December, 1918, and that the General Secretary be instructed to obtain by correspondence, the judgment of the members of the Executive Committee in this matter.

February 14, 1918

The resignation of Mrs. J. H. Moore as a member of the Advisory Committee was presented and accepted. Mrs. H. R. Steele, the President of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The General Secretary reported that Eric M. North had been added to the staff of the General War-Time Commission as an Assistant Secretary; also that Dr. Eddison Mosiman had been appointed as Assistant to the General Secretary, his duties to begin on March 1st.

The Treasurer presented the following budget for the year 1918:

Estimated Budget for 1918

Administration, office secretaries, assistants and stenographers	\$16,000*
Office expense and stationery.....	5,000
Postage	3,500
Rent of administrative offices.....	2,000**
Telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless.....	1,800
Library	300
Printing and Publication	6,000
Publicity service	7,500
Travel	3,000
Incidentals and interest.....	400
Expenses of commissions and meetings.....	1,000
War Relief Movement.....	5,000
Departments conducted by Field Secretary.....	15,000
Washington Office	12,000
Honorary Secretary	1,500

	\$80,000

Commission on the Church and Social Service	15,000
Commission on the Church and Country Life	5,000
Commission on Inter-Church Federations	16,000
Commission on Relations with the Orient	7,000
General War-Time Commission	15,000
Commission on Evangelism (part of year)	7,000
National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	15,000
Administration of United French Committee	10,000
	90,000
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill (Joint Committee with the World Alliance)	20,000
Total	\$190,000

*This does not include the officers and staff of the commissions and of the publication and printing department, nor the administrative expenses of special committees.

**This amount is for the rental of rooms occupied by the central administration. Other rentals are on account of departments, commissions and cooperative bodies, the total rent being over \$10,000.

Estimated Resources for 1918

Denominational apportionments	\$12,000
Church appropriations	2,000
Federal Council subscriptions	20,000
Subscriptions and appropriations for Washington Office	6,000
Publication department and general services	15,000
Contributions from commissions to publicity service	5,000
Subscriptions for War Relief administration	5,000
Subscriptions for work of Field Secretary	15,000
	80,000
Special subscriptions for the Commission on the Church and Social Service	15,000
Special subscriptions for the Com. on Church and Country Life	5,000
Special subscriptions for the Com. on Inter-Church Federations	16,000
Appropriation of Church Peace Union and special subscriptions for the Commission on Relations with the Orient	7,000
Special subscriptions and appropriations for the General War-Time Commission	15,000
Special subscriptions for the Commission on Evan- gelism	7,000
Income from trust funds, subscriptions and sale of literature for Commission on Temperance	15,000
Special subscriptions for administration of French Committee	10,000
	90,000
Appropriation from Church Peace Union for World Alliance and Commission on International Jus- tice and Goodwill	20,000
	\$190,000

The above estimates are for normal expenses and do not include special campaigns and movements involving large publicity or wide distribution of letters and messages. For example, to send out an ordinary message to, say 75,000 churches, alone costs \$7,500. It is assumed that such extra expenses will be met by special resources in each case.

It was

VOTED: to approve the budget as presented.

It was

VOTED: that it be the judgment of the Administrative Committee that in view of the large budget approved by the Committee involving large financial responsibility for the central office, the various Commissions which are so largely drawing upon resources secured from personal givers should cooperate as fully as possible in meeting the expenses of the central work, and that

It is the judgment of the Administrative Committee that the various departments of the central office, whose advantages the several Commissions share, can only be successfully sustained through cooperative contributions on the part of the Commissions, to be determined upon some equitable basis.

The report of the special committee on Easter Week of Prayer was presented by the Chairman, Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

It was

VOTED: that we approve the report of the committee as submitted with the list of topics for the Easter Week of Prayer and that this call be sent to the churches asking them to observe the week and that if the Committee deems wise to include the call of the War-Time Commission and also a reference to the request of the French Federation of Protestant Churches.

The General Secretary called attention to the following proposals relative to the work of reconstruction:

- a. Report of Social Service Conference on Reconstruction.
- b. Proposal of Methodist Episcopal General Conference relative to an international conference of the churches.
- c. Proposal from the Christian brethren of Holland.
- d. Plans of United French Committee.
- e. Proposal for a commission to study the problem.
- f. Proposal for an immediate conference of the religious agencies concerned in the work of reconstruction.

After discussion,

It was

VOTED: that these proposals be referred to a special committee consisting of the President of the Federal Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the General Secretary of the Council, the Chairman and Executive Secretary of the General War-Time Commission to consider the same and to report back to the Committee as to the next step to be taken in this matter.

March 7, 1918

The General Secretary presented a communication from Nathan Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala; H. Ostenfeld, Bishop of Seland, and

Jans Tandberg, Bishop of Christiania, relative to a conference of churches representing various nations.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be authorized to send a suitable reply stating that it is not deemed advisable to take definite action at this time.

It was

VOTED: that Rev. William T. McElveen, Ph.D., be elected a member of the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to consider the advisability of the change in the hour, time and order of the meetings of the Administrative Committee with a view to increasing the membership of the Administrative Committee by desirable laymen.

The Chairman appointed as the Committee, Fred B. Smith, John M. Glenn, and Rev. Frederick Lynch.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting relative to the state and work of the churches after the war, submitted through Dr. Robert E. Speer the following report:

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the papers and proposals conveyed to the last meeting by the General Secretary, relative to the state and work of the churches would recommend:

"1. That the following persons be invited to serve as a Committee to consider the state of religion as affected by the war, with special reference to the duty and opportunity of the churches, and that it prepare its findings for submission to the churches:

Bishop J. W. Bashford	Pres. Wm. Douglas Mackenzie
Bishop C. H. Brent	John R. Mott
Prof. William Adams Brown	President E. Y. Mullins
Pres. W. H. P. Faunce	Rev. Frank Mason North
Pres. Henry Churchill King	George Wharton Pepper
Bishop Walter R. Lambuth	Rev. James I. Vance
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland	Rev. Harry F. Ward

"2. That President Henry Churchill King be requested to serve as the convener of this Committee.

"3. That the Chairman of the Committee and a certain proportion of its members be requested to secure such release from their ordinary duties as may be necessary to carry out the work to be undertaken.

"4. That the Committee be empowered to add to its number such persons as may be approved by the Committee and its Chairman, with the suggestion that the number should not exceed twenty-five.

"This proposal was also considered by the General War-Time Commission at its meeting on February 22, and its Executive Committee on March 6 approved the appointment of this Committee with membership and duties described so that the establishment

of the Committee both fulfills the purpose of the Administrative Committee and accomplishes the proposal of the War-Time Commission.

"Respectfully submitted,

"(Signed) FRANK MASON NORTH,
ALBERT G. LAWSON,
ROBERT E. SPEER,
WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN,
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Committee."

It was

VOTED: to authorize the General Secretary to give to Mr. Fred B. Smith special credentials as a representative of the Federal Council for his trip abroad.

April 11, 1918

The General Secretary reported concerning his recent trip to Florida that he addressed about thirty conferences and mass meetings on the Moral Aims of the War and found evidence of the great need of the formulation of the same. He also spent four days at the School for Chaplains at Fort Monroe and found excellent work being done there. He reported that Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony had entered upon his duties as the Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council with his office in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue.

The General Secretary reported for the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook that the Committee had been convened and organized with President Henry Churchill King as Chairman, who is also to serve as the administrative and executive officer of the Committee. It is expected that he will be released from his duties for a time as President of Oberlin College and will establish his office in New York City.

The General Secretary presented the report of the Treasurer for the quarter ending April 1, 1918, which was received and placed on file.

The General Secretary reported that favorable replies had been received from the members of the Executive Committee relative to holding a special meeting of the Federal Council next December, with the suggestion that we should look toward such a meeting, subject to the exigencies of the war and the time.

Resolved: That having heard the plans as outlined by the Special Committee appointed to consider the proper observance of Memorial Day and Memorial Sunday this year, we approve these plans and refer them to the General War-Time Commission with instructions, after consultation with the authorities in Washington, to carry them out.

May 9, 1918

It was

VOTED: that the funds received for the United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium should be kept in the Trust Company as a separate account, in the name of that Committee, drawing interest.

Dr. Anthony, Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, presented a proposal for a movement to be associated with the next Christmas Season for developing the sense of brotherhood among the people, and

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five to consider the proposals presented by Dr. Anthony.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, John M. Glenn, Fred B. Smith and Charles Stelzle.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three of which the General Secretary shall be one, to receive Rev. Reuben Saillens, a representative of the Baptist Churches of France, now in the United States.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Henry C. Minton.

The Chairman of the Commission on Christian Education, Dr. Winchester, presented the following action taken by the Executive Committee of the Commission on April 12:

"After informal discussion of the relationship of the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council to other inter-denominational bodies concerned with religious education, and of the peculiar problems of coordination which are involved in these relationships."

It was

"VOTED: that the sense of the meeting be expressed in the following statement:

"It seems desirable that the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council be reconstituted so as to become a Joint Commission composed of official representatives of the following organizations: The Council of Church Boards; Missionary Education Movement; The Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, and the World Sunday School Association, together with a proportionate number to be appointed by the Federal Council in the usual manner, in order to secure the closest coordination among interchurch forces in the field of religious education in this country. The number of representatives should not exceed twenty from each organization. If this is agreed upon by these several organizations, then the present Commission on Christian Education should be discontinued. The newly constituted Commission on Christian Education should include among its functions the following types of service:

"1. Community Surveys, to determine the nature and extent of the educational problems in the local community.

"2. The formulation of a comprehensive program of religious education suited to the needs of the local community and utilizing the resources available in the federated churches.

"3. The working-out of plans for expert supervision.

"4. The perfecting of plans for securing among the churches recruits for the work of teaching and for educational leadership, and for securing, in colleges, theological seminaries and universities, suitable opportunities for professional training. In this the Commission will, so far as possible, work through other agencies already at work upon similar tasks for the churches.

"5. The correlating of all educational activities proposed by other departments or Commissions of the Federal Council, to this end, working in the most intimate relation to the other Commissions.

"It is further recommended: That the Commission as thus con-

stituted take cognizance of the specific suggestions embodied in the report of the present Commission as published in the annual report of the Federal Council, 1917, pages 171-175.

"It was

"VOTED: that the Executive Committee of the Commission on Christian Education recommend the above action to early and favorable consideration of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and that if approved by them a copy of this action be sent to each of the organizations concerned with the request for early consideration and reply."

The recommendations of the Commission on Christian Education were approved, subject to the requirements of the constitution of the Federal Council and were referred to the President and General Secretary of the Federal Council and the Chairman of the Commission on Christian Education for further procedure.

The General Secretary presented the following communication:

"HAUT COMMISSARIAT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

"1954 Columbia Road, N. W.

"Washington, D. C.

"April 26th, 1918.

"The High Commissioner of the French Republic in the United States

"To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"Dear Sir:

"I take pleasure in communicating to you the following invitation which I have been requested by the Comité Protestant Français to extend to you:

"French Protestant Committee and all constituent organizations cordially and earnestly invite the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland to come over here as soon as possible to witness our position, our efforts and our hopes, as a live part of warring France, to visit the Franco-American front to report to the American Churches."

"Signed: EDOUARD GRUNER,
ANDRÉ WEISS,
FRANK PUAUX,
CORNELIS DE WITT,
ANDRÉ MONOD.

"If you will me know the date on which you propose to sail, I shall be pleased to cable it to France.

"Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) ANDRÉ TARDIEU."

Dr. Macfarland detailed his interviews with the French High Commissioner, the Assistant Secretary of State, and others and after a full discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Christian people of America have recently enjoyed the presence of a Deputation from France consisting of Captain Georges Lauga and Captain A. E. Victor Monod, Chaplains in the French Army, and,

Whereas, a communication has been received from M. André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic, in behalf of a number of organizations in France, inviting the General Secretary of the Federal

Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, to visit France and the Franco-American front,

Resolved: That the Federal Council, through its Administrative Committee, authorizes Dr. Macfarland to accept this invitation and to proceed to France as soon as may be consistent with his duties.

That he may as opportunity offers, give a message from American Christians to the people of France, to the French Army and its Allies, and to the American troops in France.

It is further suggested that Dr. Macfarland should undertake the following services while abroad, upon consultation with the General War-Time Commission, the United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium and other interested departments.

1. To inquire into the situation regarding the Chaplains and the American Army.

2. To confer with the workers of the American Red Cross.

3. To look carefully into the conditions of the French churches.

It is further

Resolved: That this visit may be extended to Italy and to Great Britain, if possible, and if, in the judgment of Dr. Macfarland, such extension seems advisable.

June 13, 1918

The Recording Secretary presented a communication from the Council of Churches of Victoria, requesting the Federal Council to cooperate with the Councils of the Churches of Australia and Canada against facilities for obtaining alcoholic liquors by their soldiers, at present prevailing in the camps and towns of England and France, and the urgent necessity for a stringent control of the liquor traffic.

It was

VOTED: that the whole matter be referred to the Commission on Temperance.

July 11, 1918

Letters were read concerning the proposed church conference called by Bishop Soderblom, to meet at Upsala, Sweden, in September.

After some discussion,

It was

VOTED: to ask Dr. North, Dr. Lawson, and Dr. Brown as a committee to consider more at length the various questions concerning that conference, the possibility of our participation in it, and the correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. Kimball then reported that the fund of the United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium had been placed in a separate Trust Company account, and that since Dr. Macfarland had reached Paris one hundred thousand francs had been cabled to him.

Mr. Stelzle reported on plans for placing "Strengthen America Campaign" material on films for moving picture houses, under an arrangement by which one thousand dollars, which he has already borrowed, will be expended. This is to be returned out of the profits, and thereafter the "Strengthen America Campaign" is to receive twenty-five per cent. of the profits, to be used in that work.

It was

VOTED: to accept this report and to refer the matter of approving

the films and related matters to the Advisory Committee of the "Strengthen America Campaign," with power.

September 12, 1918

Secretary Macfarland presented a report, in galley proof, of his service as Commissioner to France.

It was

VOTED: to receive the report and refer it for editing to a special committee consisting of Dr. Macfarland, Dr. Lawson, Dr. North and Mr. Brockman.

It was

VOTED: to receive, with high appreciation and sincere gratitude, the messages found in the report from General Pershing and the French Protestant Federation.

The Chairman presented Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, of the Church of England, who addressed the Committee.

President Frank Mason North presented to the Committee, Rev. Arthur Thomas Guttery, President of the National Free Church Council of Great Britain, who brought the greetings of the Council to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

President North presented the following communication from the President of the French Protestant Federation:

Paris, 22 August, 1918.

"Mr. President:

"Our message which Dr. Macfarland brings to you, expresses our gratitude for the mission of Christian brotherhood which he has so completely fulfilled throughout all our churches.

"In the meeting of the twentieth of August, at the moment of bidding farewell to our brother, the Council of the Federation voted unanimously, the following order of the day:

"Whereas, Dr. Macfarland, during his visit in France has been able, to a remarkable degree, to enter into the life of our churches, the French Protestant Federation expresses to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the hope that Dr. Macfarland be named Permanent Commissioner of France, that he may be able to revisit our country as often as his duties will permit in order that he may deliberate and take action with us for the development of our churches."

"With the firm hope that Dr. Macfarland may be able to become in this way the living bond between our churches and yours, we beg you, Mr. President of the Federation of Churches of Christ in the United States, to accept the assurance of our deep gratitude.

"(Signed) *The President of the Council of the Protestant Federation,*

E. GRUNER."

September 20, 1918

It was

VOTED: to refer the application of the Synod of the Christian Reformed Church for membership in the Council to the next meeting of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a special committee of three on the Week of Prayer, of which the Chairman of this Committee shall be Chairman, to report at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. William I. Haven, and Mr. James Yereance.

It was

VOTED: to refer a communication concerning lynching to the standing committee on the interests of the negro people, with the request that they prepare such action as may seem wise to be taken in the matter and report back to this Committee.

The General Secretary read a communication from Mr. Stelzle relative to a request from the American Red Cross for his services.

It was

VOTED: to refer the matter to the General Secretary, the Chairman and Mr. Glenn, with power.

Mr. Glenn presented the following report on behalf of Secretary Tippy:

Dr. Tippy thought it might be advisable to report to the Administrative Committee that in response to the request of the Joint Committee that the General War-Time Commission secure the assignment of two-thirds of the staff and budget of the Social Service Commission to the work of the Joint Committee, a letter was sent to the members of the Social Service Commission requesting this and that through this letter this request was approved (replies were received from about fifty per cent. of the members).

It was

VOTED: to receive the report.

The General Secretary submitted his report in printed form, as edited by the Special Committee.

It was

VOTED: to adopt the report of Dr. Macfarland as a whole for publication.

It was

VOTED: to refer to the General War-Time Commission and to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, the section in Part II entitled "The American Army in France."

It was

VOTED: to approve the section entitled "Representation of the Churches" and to refer the paragraphs referring to Commissioners and their appointment to the General War-Time Commission, requesting the Commission to nominate for appointment in harmony with this section of the report, not more than six Commissioners.

In response to the request of the French Protestant Federation relative to the appointment of the General Secretary as Permanent Commissioner to France,

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary continue the relationships which he has established with the French Churches.

It was

VOTED: that the Recording Secretary send to Alfred R. Kimball, our highly esteemed Treasurer, a letter of congratulation signed by the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the Recording Secretary, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

It was

VOTED: to request the Chairman to convey to Dr. Macfarland the love and sympathy of the Committee in the recent death of his mother.

It was

VOTED: that the meeting in December be a meeting of the Executive Committee and that the date of the Biennial Session of the Federal Council be left for further consideration.

It was

VOTED: that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held on December 10, 11 and 12 at Atlantic City, and that the Chairman and the General Secretary be a special committee to perfect the general arrangements for the meeting.

In regard to the communications concerning a proposed international conference,

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary send to the several correspondents a copy of his report bearing on this matter, with such additional statement as he may deem wise.

President North called attention to a provision in the proposed new revenue bill concerning the cutting out of the fifteen per cent. exemption for benevolent purposes, associations, etc.

It was

VOTED: to refer this matter to President North and the General Secretary for investigation, with power to take such action as they may deem wise.

Dr. Gulick called attention to a proposed effort on the part of certain brewers and distillers to transfer their interests to foreign countries.

It was

VOTED: to refer this matter to the Commission on Temperance.

Mr. Glenn presented, on behalf of Secretary Tippy, information concerning the International Labor Convention to be held at Laredo, Texas, the middle of November, with the recommendation that the Federal Council should be represented in the convention because of the help it will afford to our Protestant work in Mexico.

It was

VOTED: that Rev. S. G. Inman and Rev. G. B. Winton be appointed as friendly visitors to the above convention.

October 10, 1918.

The General Secretary presented a communication from Rev. F. B. Upham conveying the recent action of the Methodist Conference of Ministers concerning a fitting celebration of the triumph of the allied forces under General Allenby in the Holy Land.

It was

VOTED: to refer this matter with power to a special committee consisting of the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary.

The General Secretary introduced to the Administrative Committee the recently elected secretary of the Commission on Evangelism, Rev. Charles L. Goodell, who addressed the Committee.

The General Secretary presented communications concerning the proposed Upsala Conference. After full discussion,

It was

VOTED: that a special committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to consider this and other proposals for a conference, said committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Lynch, Orrin Judd, Speer, Brown, McElveen.

It was

VOTED: that the President of the Council and the General Secretary be empowered to arrange for a meeting with Bishop Charles Gore and Rev. Arthur T. Guttery as the guests, and to prepare messages to the Churches of Great Britain.

The General Secretary presented communications relative to the Greek Orthodox Church of Russia.

It was

VOTED: that these communications be referred to a special committee consisting of the Chairman and General Secretary with power to add to their number, who shall make a special study of the duty of the American Churches concerning the religious conditions in Russia, said committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the matter of a protest against conditions of immorality in the ports overseas be referred to the General Secretary and Dr. Brown with power to consider what steps can be taken with the proper authorities to alleviate these conditions.

October 23, 1918.

(JOINT CONFERENCE WITH UNITED COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN SERVICE
FOR RELIEF IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE M. E. LUTHERAN, BAPTIST, PRESBYTERIAN
AND REFORMED BODIES.)

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, who recently returned from an extended visit as Commissioner to France upon the invitation of the French Government, after giving a brief history of the formation of the United Committees both in France and Belgium and also in this Country, gave an account of his visit in France and Belgium and made clear to the Conference the present opportunity in France for a great evangelical movement.

The Committee on Findings presented the following report which was unanimously adopted.

I. In response to the stirring report of Dr. Macfarland, Commissioner to France, regarding the present situation of the Protestant churches of France and Belgium and the remarkable opportunity presented to the churches of America for initiating and furthering a great evangelical movement, it is the firm conviction of the Conference that in order to take full advantage of this favorable situation, immediate relief must be given to the Protestant churches of France and Belgium and that each of the bodies to be represented on the reorganized United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium be requested to make an appropriation through the United Committee for immediate relief in France and Belgium. It is suggested that three hundred thousand dollars be raised in this way to cover the period of the next six months.

II. It is recommended that each of the bodies at work, or having related work, in France and Belgium consider action in regard to:

1. Requesting the denomination, in addition to its own work or related work in France and Belgium, to make provision to help support in general the work of the churches of France and Belgium.

2. The securing of constant financial assistance to its own work or related body in France and Belgium.

3. The strengthening and developing of its own work or related body in France and Belgium.

4. The securing in this procedure of the fullest consultation and cooperation with the various other bodies having work in France, and, also, to the fullest possible extent with the United Committee.

III. It is recommended that the various denominations represented be requested to make provision for the ordering and securing of copies of the handbook to distribute to their pastors, to the end that all the local churches may be fully informed of the work and its magnitude.

IV. Regarding the reconstruction of the United Committee, it is recommended that each denomination at work, or having related work, in France, be requested to appoint officially at least two representatives to serve on the General Committee of the United Committee, one of whom shall be appointed to serve on the Executive Committee.

V. It is further recommended that the United Committee be asked to approach the other evangelical bodies not officially represented at this Conference to take action similar to that involved in the above recommendations.

VI. Regarding future procedure it is suggested to the Committee that the question of including work in Italy, Russia and other countries in addition to the present work in France and Belgium be taken under consideration after the fullest consultation with the religious bodies having interests in such countries.

VII. It is recommended that the name of the Committee be changed to a shorter one and that the matter be referred to the United Committee.

VIII. It is recommended that the United Committee be requested to appoint a strong representative sub-committee to consult

with the American Red Cross regarding the relief of French and Belgian Protestants.

IX. It is recommended that the United Committee consider the advisability of arranging for a large delegated conference representative of the evangelical churches in order to set the whole program for France and Belgium before the American churches as a whole.

Committee on Findings

Rev. John Y. Aitchison	Rev. Albert G. Lawson
William I. Chamberlain	Rev. Paul S. Leinbach
Dr. James R. Joy	Rev. H. G. Mendenhall
Rev. F. H. Knubel	Rev. W. W. Pinson
Rev. George W. Richards	

November 13, 1918.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick presented a statement concerning conditions in Portuguese East Africa.

It was

VOTED: to appoint Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. Henry Collin Minton and Rev. Sidney L. Gulick as a special committee to take this matter into consideration and report to the next annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary introduced to the Administrative Committee Major Pierre Blommaert, Protestant Chaplain-in-Chief of the Belgian Army, who presented a greeting from His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians, and a message from the Protestant Chaplains of the Belgian Army to the Federal Council:

It was

VOTED: to receive the messages with gratitude and that the Administrative Committee send a message by cable to His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians. The following message was cabled:

"His Majesty Albert,

King of the Belgians,

"The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in session assembled, expresses its gratification that your brave army and people are now reunited in their land and homes.

"FRANK MASON NORTH, President

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, General Secretary

ALBERT G. LAWSON, Chairman."

The General Secretary presented the following report of the informal conference of the Administrative Committee with his Grace Meletios Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens and Primate of Greece.

During the visit to America of His Grace, The Most Reverend Meletios Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens and Primate of Greece, the Archbishop being especially desirous of learning as much as possible about Protestant church institutions, he met the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in a very pleasant informal conference.

The Archbishop said that the Greek people felt very sympathetic towards the Protestant churches. He seemed to believe that co-

operative movements were possible and that the Greek Church and the Protestant Church had many things in common.

He expressed on the whole warm sympathy with the Protestant missions as they exist in the East, especially with relation to educational and charitable work. He felt, however, that such missionary work should be confined to the conversion of the Mohammedan element.

The people of the Greek church feel that general missionary propaganda should not apply to members of the Greek church.

He believes that in the main the leaders of the Greek church would welcome a conference with Protestant Christians, but was in more doubt as to the welcoming of any such conference with Roman Catholic bodies.

The attitude of the Archbishop towards the Protestant brethren in this country was very frank, simple and fraternal.

It was

VOTED: to receive the report and that it be incorporated in the records of the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Treasurer and the General Secretary be a special committee to nominate to the Executive Committee a finance committee of such size and personnel as they may deem wise, and also to define the functions of the finance committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, the Commission on Christian Education, the Commission on Interchurch Federations, the Commission on the Church and Country Life and the General War-Time Commission together with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary, who shall be empowered to add such other persons as they may deem wise, be constituted a committee to prepare and to present to the Executive Committee at the next annual meeting a statement on reconstruction after the war, said committee to suggest to the different commissions concerned with reconstruction problems, such special subjects as may be helpful in the preparation of such a statement.

November 14, 1918.

In regard to the Annual Week of Prayer,

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee of which he shall be the chairman on the Week of Prayer for 1920.

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee does not see the way clear to pay the travelling expenses and entertainment of the delegates to the next annual meeting of the Executive Committee, and that the General Secretary be requested to notify the constituent bodies of this action and in his discretion urge the attendance of at least one delegate from each of these bodies.

It was

VOTED: that we authorize the Chairman and the General Secretary to send our congratulations to the Lutheran bodies now in session assembled in New York City on their approaching reunion and unity.

The Chairman, Rev. A. G. Lawson, reported progress on the appointment of a Commission on Russia.

It was

VOTED: that John R. Mott be appointed a member of the special committee to appoint such a Commission.

The General Secretary reported concerning the recent organization of a Federal Council of the Churches in China.

It was

VOTED: that the Commission on the Orient be requested to ascertain the facts and to report them with recommendations to the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary reported that the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance are taking steps for the calling of a Peace Conference of the Churches in association with the Peace Conference of the Nations.

It was

VOTED: that we request Dr. Faunce, Dr. Haven and Dr. Gulick to take up with the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance the question of the appropriate relationship of the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, to this matter and similar matters.

In regard to the proposal for a general International Conference of the Churches.

It was

VOTED: that the special committee already appointed be requested to prepare and present to the Executive Committee at the next annual meeting, recommendations concerning a general International Conference of the Churches.

A general discussion followed on matters of organization and administration in their relation to the present and future work of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a special committee to set up conferences.

The Chairman appointed: Fred B. Smith, Robert E. Speer, William P. Merrill, Alfred R. Kimball, Alfred W. Anthony, Charles A. Brooks, Finis S. Idleman, James N. Jarvie, W. I. Haven and Roy B. Guild.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman be instructed to appoint a committee to take up the statements and subjects involved in this discussion and to prepare a digest of the same outlining plans of activity and general organization for the Council, such digest to be submitted to the next annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Frank Mason North, Robert E. Speer, William Adams Brown, John M. Glenn, Albert G. Lawson and Charles S. Macfarland.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the General Secretary and Rev. William Adams Brown and such others as they may deem wise to call into counsel, be appointed a special committee to consider the advisability of sending a cable to President Henry Churchill King urging his return to this country as soon as possible to take up his work as Chairman of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook.

It was

VOTED: That the President of the Council and the General Secretary be a special committee to present to the President the matter of some representative of the churches being appointed on his committee of reconstruction.

It was

VOTED: That Dr. North and Dr. Speer be authorized, on behalf of the Administrative Committee, to make a brief public statement extending our greetings to our fellow Christians of all lands upon the occasion of the restoration of peace, and expressing our prayer that we may be guided by Almighty God, not only into that unity of spirit which shall make us fit instruments for the fulfillment of the purposes of Christ, our Master, but into such forms of practicable cooperation as shall witness that unity to all the world.

December 10, 1918

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Jasper T. Moses be elected as the director of publicity in place of Rev. Charles Stelzle, resigned, the arrangement for his services to be made jointly with the General War-Time Commission.

It was

VOTED: To accept the resignation of Rev. Clyde F. Armitage as Assistant Secretary, to take effect on December 15th, and that the chairman and secretary be requested to present to Mr. Armitage an expression of appreciation for his efficient services, the same to be placed upon the minutes of the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the chairman and secretary draw up resolutions to be placed upon the records in appreciation of the services of Rev. Charles Stelzle, especially in relation to the "Strengthen America campaign."

It was

VOTED: To recommend to the Executive Committee that they commission President Frank Mason North as a representative of the Federal Council to such religious bodies as he may have opportunity to meet during his visit to Europe.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT G. LAWSON, *Chairman.*

The Recording Secretary presented the following report of the Board of Trustees:

Report of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
for the Year 1918
to the

Executive Committee of the Federal Council:

The Board of Trustees of the Corporation held its annual meeting at 7:30 P. M. on November 13 at Wallace Lodge, Yonkers.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. and in the absence of the President, Vice-President Howard B. Grose presided.

The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, reported a legacy from Henry Martyn Hervey of Elm Grove, West Virginia, the details of which he had not learned.

The following Trustees whose terms of office had expired were re-elected: Shailer Mathews; Frank Mason North; William I. Haven; John M. Glenn; Howard B. Grose; Alfred R. Kimball; Albert G. Lawson; William H. Roberts; Rivington D. Lord.

William F. McDowell and J. R. Hawkins were elected for one year in place of J. Edgar Leaycraft, deceased, and Alexander Walters, deceased.

James M. Speers was elected for two years in place of Josiah Strong, deceased.

These elections are hereby presented to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for approval.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank Mason North, President; Howard B. Grose, Vice-President; Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary and Recording Secretary; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.

It was

VOTED: To report to the Executive Committee that upon consultation with attorneys in Washington, it is the judgment of the Trustees that the present form of incorporation is as good as any as can be devised.

Notice was given that at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees a motion would be made to change article 9 of the By-Laws, which would then read as follows:

"Seven members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

The meeting adjourned.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Recording Secretary.

It was

VOTED: To accept the report.

The General Secretary called the attention of the Committee to the items in the report of the Administrative Committee requiring the action of the Executive Committee. These items were referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. William H. Roberts presented a resolution requesting the cooperation of the Federal Council in the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. William H. Roberts presented resolutions from the Committee on Church Cooperation and Union of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., which were referred to the Business Committee.

The following matters were presented by the General Secretary and referred to the Business Committee:

1. The religious census.
2. Applications for membership in the Federal Council.
3. Minute of the Social Service Commission.
4. Overture regarding Jerusalem.
5. Overture regarding foreign languages.
6. Foreign Missions Conference.
7. Overture regarding the Pope.
8. Representatives at the Peace Council.
9. Cable of Armenian Union.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland presented his report as General Secretary of the Council and

It was

VOTED: To accept the report.

Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, presented his report, which was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the Treasurer place before the Business Committee, recommendations for financing the work of the Council.

The Chairman, Rev. H. C. Herring, read the following communication from the Honorary Secretary:

"Rockfall, Conn., December 3, 1918.

"Dear Dr. Macfarland:

"The monthly remittance—I call it my 'daily bread' check—came to hand yesterday.

"The old disability that I hoped the surgeon's knife had permanently relieved has been, for some months past, the source of conditions that keep me close at home and I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

"Kindly convey to the brethren at Atlantic City my fraternal regards. Words can but feebly express my appreciation of the love shown in their remembrance of me.

"My message is a prayer that you may be divinely guided in all deliberations and plans that seek to make the Council more effective in its work.

"Faithfully yours,

"E. B. SANFORD."

It was

VOTED: That the General Secretary and the Recording Secretary prepare and convey a message expressing greeting and affection to Rev. E. B. Sanford, Honorary Secretary.

The report of the Committee at Washington was presented, in behalf of the Chairman, Bishop William F. McDowell, by Rev. Gaylord S. White, and was received.

The report for the Home Missions Council was presented by Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony and was received.

It was

VOTED: That the report of the Special Committee on the Constitution and Organization of the Council, its Commissions and Committees, be set as the order of the day for eight o'clock this evening.

At this point the members of the Business Committee retired to transact the business of that Committee and Rev. Hubert C. Herring resigned the chair.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Henry Collin Minton be appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

The report of the Commission on Interchurch Federations was presented by Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary, and

It was

VOTED: To receive the report.

The report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was presented by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary, and

It was

VOTED: To receive the report.

The report of the Commission on Relations with the Orient was presented by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Advisory Secretary. The report was received and, with the resolutions, referred to the Business Committee.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Delk.

The Committee adjourned.

Tuesday, December 10, 1918—8 P. M.

Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Albertus T. Broek.

The General Secretary introduced Mr. John M. Radcliffe of the War Camp Community Service, who spoke on the importance of maintaining community singing.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland presented the following report of the Committee on the Constitution and Organization of the Council, its Commissions and Committees:

"Your Committee would bring its report before the Executive Committee in the form of a series of questions, the answer to which may determine our policy for the future.

"These are questions which have arisen many times during the past two years, whose experiences have called for such rapid development in the executive and administrative aspects of the work of the Council with and in behalf of its constituent denominations and with other religious forces.

- "1. Do the Evangelical Churches of America want the Federal Council to be a body which may not only serve as a common ground for consultation, but may speak and act effectively for them all?

In the more normal experiences preceding the war, the course of the Council was usually clear, and its actions as a representative body have received the general approval of the constituent bodies. The apparent demand for such exercise of a representative character, during the war, has been and is increasingly frequent.

- "2. Is the Council, as now constituted by its constituent bodies, adequately representative in its constitution?

Upon this question there is some difference of judgment. Some would answer that it is so constituted and that all we need is the sympathetic encouragement of the denominations in the discharge of this mission.

Others take the ground that such a representative character has been given to the Council only upon matters upon which the constituent bodies have previously expressed an identical or common judgment.

- "3. Are the members of the Council so elected that the Council may act representatively in behalf of the churches, within whatever may be the realm of its action?

To this question there may be two answers. First, that they are so elected and, second, that however this may be in theory, the denominations in fact, do not constitute their members with sufficient concern to make it so in reality.

- "4. Is the Executive Committee so constituted that it may act for the Council and therefore for the churches?

It would probably be said that this is the case in theory, but that the relationship has not been sufficiently fixed in the consciousness of our constituency.

- "5. Is the Administrative Committee adequately representative

(1) Of the Executive Committee?

(2) Of the Commissions of the Council?

(3) Of the Churches and especially of their active working boards and committees?

This question is the more urgent in relation to the latter part of it.

- "6. Are the Commissions, which do the work of the Council, adequately representative of the related boards and committees of the denominations?

This is a pressing question.

All of these questions give rise to the general one before us; How may we so strengthen the constitution and organiza-

tion of the Council as to make it, in the fullest degree, representative of the denominations, their boards and committees, leaving sufficient autonomy to the denominations in relation to the Council, and to the boards and committees in relation to the Commissions of the Council, while at the same time maintaining a unified body in the Council itself, with a strong central administration and with strong departmental administrations, each fulfilling its mission, so that the whole strengthens the parts and each part contributes to the whole?

This general question is one which involves serious consideration by two elements, the denominations in their judicatories, and the missions and other boards and committees of the denominations.

This in turn gives rise to the question of relationship with the interdenominational organizations which are made up of these boards and committees. Can there be such a relationship between them as will leave them with adequate autonomy and yet constitute them as a unified force?

Passing from this realm which relates entirely to the Christian forces constituted denominationally, we may consider the question of such a relationship with the various voluntary organizations which, while not officially representing the churches are nevertheless recognized as fully representing the Christian people who make up the churches.

May we look towards some unification of all these evangelical forces?

Lastly comes the question of the Local Federations of Churches which the Council has recently been so successful in creating.

May these Federations have relation of unity

1. To the denominations?
2. To the Council?

Perhaps the most important question of all is: Are the evangelical churches and forces of America ready for some such strengthening of their unity of conference and actions upon matters which are clearly of common obligation?"

Robert P. Wilder, of the Religious Work Department of the Y. M. C. A., was introduced by Dr. Macfarland and read the following resolutions, which were ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of this body:

"We wish to reaffirm the resolution passed at the Garden City Religious Work Conference last year, which is as follows:

'That all General Secretaries, other Association Executives and Departmental Workers consider the winning of men and boys to Jesus Christ to loyal and intelligent Christian Service and to membership in His Church as a personal as well as an executive responsibility.'

"We would define Christian Religious work, as any work which demonstrates the unselfish, sacrificial spirit of Jesus Christ and is consistently used as a means to bring men into fellowship with Him and His Church for salvation, character building and service.

"All phases of Association work taken together, constitute a body through which the soul (i. e., the religious) should function; therefore, every Association Secretary, whatever may be his task, should

be regarded as a religious worker, since it is his business definitely to relate men to Jesus Christ, as Saviour and Lord of Life.

"I. Be it, therefore, resolved, that the Religious Work Committee of a local Association be composed of representatives of all the departments of the Association together with representatives of industry and of welfare work in the community.

"II. We maintain the principle of specialization in Religious Work —therefore, be it resolved that it is essential to have in each local Association a Secretary who is responsible for organized religious work. This Secretary should be of sufficient maturity, experience and training to win the cooperation of the Board of Directors and of his colleagues on the staff to command the confidence of local pastors, and to promote interchurch relations and activities.

"III. Be it resolved that an adequate religious work budget be provided by each Association.

"IV. Be it resolved that since the Young Men's Christian Association is of the Church, for the Church and by the Church, we reaffirm our loyalty to the Church and our purpose to identify ourselves sincerely and effectively with her in the study of needs, devising of policies, securing of recruits for the Christian ministry and the Mission Field, division of our common task and execution of her program for men and boys.

Metropolitan Secretaries' Conference

"WHEREAS, The distinctive purpose of the Y. M. C. A. as a permanent and world-wide Christian organization is the recreation, education, civic and religious betterment of young men and boys and their enlistment in altruistic service and

"WHEREAS, The Association has a real and permanent obligation to a large and growing constituency which includes primarily the (Protestant Evangelical) Churches to whose members is entrusted the management of its affairs; also an obligation to its own members; to its donors; to its contributors to trust funds; and to corporations with which long time contracts are made.

"BE IT, THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That this Conference believes it unwise for the Y. M. C. A. to unite in a local financial federation with charitable, philanthropic, relief and other organizations."

It was

VOTED: That the report of the Committee on the Constitution and Organization of the Council, its Commissions and Committees be taken up *seriatim*.

A general discussion on the various items followed and the entire report was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: To instruct the Business Committee to present an appraisement of the reports of the Executive Officers and Commissions to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn until Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

Wednesday, December 11, 1918—2:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

Rev. J. S. Lyons of Atlanta, Ga., offered prayer.

The General Secretary read the following cable, conveyed through Archbishop Nathan Söderblom of Upsala, from Professor Adolf Deissman of Berlin, Germany:

"Christian circles of all belligerent nations desire after the agonies of struggle an age of mutual forgiveness and conciliation in order to fight in unison against the terrible consequences of the war and to serve the moral improvement of the nations and of mankind. The German people having declared its readiness to make extensive sacrifices and to make good again (wiedergutmachung), sees, however, in the conditions of the truce now imposed a presage of a peace which would not mean reconciliation but an aggravation of the misery after the four years' war of starvation. Millions of the weakest and the innocent would once more be endangered for an incalculable time and the deep bitterness thereof would prevent for generations the fulfillment of all ideals about Christian and human solidarity. But the state of mind among us has never been more favorable for a conciliation between the peoples than now, armistice being concluded, a democratic movement pouring forth with elemental power began to give potential foundations to our country. The endeavors of this movement for social improvement and the strengthening of the spirit of fraternal solidarity among all fellow citizens and between all nations find an answer to ardent collaborations in the hearts of innumerable German Christians. To disturb this hopeful situation by ruthlessly exercising the idea of brute force would mean an unpardonable sin against the new spirit passing through mankind and in its noblest motive powers closely akin to the Gospel manifestations from earnest Christian leaders, especially the Anglo-Saxon communities, above all the manifesto from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, May, 1917, have proved that this spirit is also to be found among our antagonists. Standing from the beginning of the war in the work of international Christian understanding I now find it my duty at the end of the war to make an appeal to the Christian leaders whom I know in the belligerent countries to use all their influence so that the approaching peace may not contain the seed of new universal catastrophes but instead release all available conciliatory and rebuilding powers between the nations. I beg you to forward this telegram to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"Professor Adolf Deissman, University of Berlin."

The cablegram was referred to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, the Chairman *pro tem* of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, presented a proposal in reply to the cablegram, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Recording Secretary of the Business Committee, presented the following items of business, which were adopted:

It was

VOTED: To approve the appointment of a Special Committee on matters relating to the Religious Census compiled by the United States Government, this Committee to be appointed by the Administrative Committee.

With reference to the overture regarding the use of foreign languages and Americanization, it is

Recommended: That the correspondence be given to the General War-Time Commission and that this Commission prepare a suitable resolution on Americanization and the use of the English language in the services of the Church.

On the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. requesting the cooperation of the Federal Council in the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution on the subject of polygamy, now before the United States House of Representatives, it was

VOTED: To recommend the approval of the overture and that the officers of the Council be directed to send the action of the Council to Congress.

Professor William Adams Brown, Secretary of the General War-Time Commission, presented the report of the Commission.

Rev. Gaylord S. White and Rev. F. Paul Langhorne, Secretaries of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, presented the report of the Committee.

Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary of the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, presented the report of the Committee.

Professor J. R. Hawkins, of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops and Communities, made a report.

Robert P. Wilder described the war activities of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Paul Moore Strayer described the work of the Joint Committee on Social Hygiene.

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson described the work of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony described the work of the Committee on the Cooperative Campaign of the Churches for Funds in Support of War Work and Reconstruction. He called upon Harold H. Tryon, who presented a detailed financial statement.

President North called attention to the fact that even these splendid statements did not adequately portray all that the church was doing.

Professor William Adams Brown made a concluding statement, referring to the work being done by President Henry Churchill King and the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook. He presented a statement which, with the report

of the General War-Time Commission and related Committees, was referred to the Business Committee.

The report of the Commission on Temperance was presented by Professor Charles Scanlon, Associate Secretary, and referred to the Business Committee.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

Wednesday, December 11, 1918—8 P. M.

Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman, presided.

Prayer was offered by Professor Charles R. Erdman.

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Evangelism, made a statement and presented, in behalf of James M. Speers, the Chairman of the Commission, the report of the Commission, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. Robert E. Speer was introduced and addressed the Committee. Dr. Speer presented, in behalf of Fred B. Smith, Chairman, the report of the Committee on Regional Conferences, which was received and referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the address by Dr. Speer be published in some appropriate form.

Professor Henry B. Washburn of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church presented a statement of the work of that Commission.

Rev. William Stuart Cramer of the War Service Commission of the League for Patriotic Service of the Reformed Church in America described the work of that Commission.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, delivered an inspiring address on Americanization.

Rev. John F. Carson reported on the work of the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Robert P. Wilder described the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the cantonments in the United States.

F. S. Titsworth of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew gave an outline of the war work of that organization.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Vance.

Thursday, December 12, 1918—9:30 A. M.

The Chairman presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. J. Callis of Washington, D. C.

Rev. E. Tallmadge Root submitted the following report for the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted:

We find that on the Executive Committee twenty-six denominations are represented by fifty-nine persons, of whom thirteen are alternates acting as principals. Several others are principals for this meeting only. There are also registered five members by virtue of Section 9 of the Constitution, making sixty-four official members of the Executive Committee in attendance at this annual meeting.

There are also present twenty-four Secretaries and members of the staff of the Federal Council and its Commissions.

Eighty-four Corresponding Members, members of thirteen Commissions and Committees.

Twenty-six representing other denominational and inter-denominational organizations and three special guests, making a total of two hundred and five registered.

The representatives present are as follows:

MEMBERS AND DULY ACCREDITED ALTERNATES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members at large

Alfred R. Kimball
Rev. Rivington D. Lord
Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. William H. Roberts
Rev. James I. Vance

Denominational Representatives, Including Alternates Serving as Principals.

Baptist Churches, North

William H. Allison—Alternate
Rev. Howard B. Grose
Rev. Albert G. Lawson
Rev. Orlo J. Price—Alternate

National Baptist Convention

Rev. W. H. Jernagin
Rev. W. G. Parks
Rev. I. A. Thomas

Free Baptist Churches

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony
Rev. Joseph W. Mauck

Seventh Day Baptist Church

Rev. Arthur E. Main

Christian Church

Rev. Martyn Summerbell
Rev. O. W. Powers

Congregational Churches

Rev. W. T. McElveen
Rev. E. Tallmadge Root—Alternate
Rev. Hubert C. Herring

Disciples of Christ

Rev. B. A. Abbott—Alternate
Rev. Peter Ainslie
Rev. Frederick W. Burnham
Rev. Finis S. Idleman

Friends

President David M. Edwards
Rev. Elison R. Purdy—Acting for Dr. Walter M. Woodward

Evangelical Synod of North America

Rev. W. E. Bourquin

Evangelical Association

Bishop S. C. Breyfogel

Lutheran General Synod

President W. A. Granville
Rev. G. U. Wenner

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. William I. Haven
Rev. Charles F. Rice
H. D. Wehrly—Acting for Rev. D. D. Forsyth

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Dean W. F. Tillett—Alternate

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Professor John R. Hawkins

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Professor S. G. Atkins
Rev. Henry J. Callis
Bishop George C. Clement—Alternate
Rev. James E. Mason

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Lyman E. Davis

Moravian

Rev Paul de Schweintz—Principal for meeting
A. W. Stephens

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. James E. Clark—Alternate
Rev. Henry Collin Minton
Rev. George Reynolds—Alternate
Rev. Charles L. Thompson
J. Lewis Twaddell—Alternate

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South)

Rev. John F. Cannon

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

John M. Glenn
Rev. Augustine Elmendorf—Principal for Meeting
Rev. John P. Peters—Principal for Meeting
Rev. Henry B. Washburn—Principal for Meeting

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Albertus T. Broek
Rev. Jesse W. Brooks—Alternate
Rev. Isaac W. Gowen

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. W. Stuart Cramer—Alternate
Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer

Reformed Episcopal Church

Bishop Robert L. Rudolph

United Brethren Church

Bishop G. M. Mathews
Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart—Alternate

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. Thomas C. Pollock—Principal for Meeting
Rev. R. A. Hutchison

Welsh Presbyterian Church

Rev. R. E. Williams—Alternate

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Fred S. Bennett
Rev William Adams Brown
Rev Frederick Lynch
Dr. Robert E. Speer—Advisory Member

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(*Members of Commissions and Committees and Executive Secretaries of Local Federations.*)

Rev. T. H. Acheson—*Temperance.*
J. S. Armentraut—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Henry A. Atkinson—*Church and Social Service.*
Rev. L. C. Barnes—*Home Missions.*
Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew—*Relations with the Orient.*
Rev. Samuel Z. Batten—*General War-Time.*
Mrs. Fred. S. Bennett—*Home Missions.*
Nolan R. Best—*Interchurch Federations.*
Rev. William H. Boocock—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Harry L. Bowlby—*Family Life and Religious Rest Day.*
Rev. Lester Bradner—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Arthur J. Brown—*International Justice and Goodwill.*
Frank L. Brown—*Christian Education.*
Professor Walter J. Campbell—*Church and Country Life.*
Rev. J. F. Carson—*Evangelism.*
Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman—*Evangelism.*
Franklin D. Cogswell—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Frank M. Crouch—*Church and Social Service.*
President R. H. Crossfield—*Christian Education.*
Ethel Cutler—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk—*General War-Time.*

Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie—*Temperance.*
Rev. Charles R. Erdman—*Evangelism.*
R. A. Felton—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Richard Orme Flinn—*Evangelism.*
Rev. James H. Franklin—*Foreign Missions.*
Rev. Theodore L. Gardiner—*International Justice and Goodwill.*
Rev. William E. Gardner—*Christian Education.*
Gilbert Glass—*Christian Education.*
Rev. James W. Graves—*Temperance.*
Rev. Ernest F. Hall—*Christian Education.*
William A. Harbison—*General War-Time.*
Shelby M. Harrison—*Church and Social Service.*
Professor Hugh Hartshorne—*Christian Education.*
Rev. C. A. Hauser—*Christian Education.*
Harry Wade Hicks—*Christian Education.*
Robert W. Hopkins—*Christian Education.*
Robert L. Kelly—*Christian Education.*
Bishop L. W. Kyles—*Church and Country Life.*
Rev. W. E. Lampe—*Christian Education.*
Rev. John W. Langdale—*Evangelism.*
Rev. Paul S. Leinbach—*Temperance.*
William P. Lippard—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Frederick Lynch—*Relations with the Orient.*
Rev. J. S. Lyons—*Negro Churches.*
Rev. James M. McConaughy—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Homer McMillan—*Church and Country Life.*
R. E. Magill—*Christian Education.*
Rev. George G. Mahy—*Evangelism.*
Rev. A. DeWitt Mason—*Temperance.*
Rev. William P. Merrill—*International Justice and Goodwill.*
Hon. Carl E. Milliken—*Temperance.*
Miss Anna A. Milligan—*Christian Education.*
President C. S. Nash—*Christian Education.*
S. E. Nicholson—*Temperance.*
President George Leslie Omwake—*Christian Education.*
Mrs. Henry W. Peabody—*International Justice and Goodwill.*
Rev. Morton C. Pearson—*Interchurch Federations.*
Rev. A. Pohlman—*Evangelism.*
Daniel A. Poling—*General War-Time.*
W. Edward Raffety—*Christian Education.*
Rev. A. J. Rowland—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Charles Scanlon—*Temperance.*
John W. Shackford—*Christian Education.*
F. M. Sheldon—*Christian Education.*
Herbert N. Shenton—*Church and Social Service.*
Miss Florence Simms—*Church and Social Service.*
Rev. James L. Skaggs—*Church and Social Service.*
Dr. Robert E. Speer—*General War-Time.*
James M. Speers—*Evangelism.*
Rev. Christian Staebler—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Charles Stelzle—*Temperance.*
Rev. Paul Moore Strayer—*Church and Social Service.*
Rev. Henry H. Sweets—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Elias W. Thompson—*Christian Education.*
Rev. Floyd Tomkins—*Evangelism.*
Rev. R. W. Veach—*Christian Education.*
Paul L. Vogt—*Church and Country Life.*

Rev. George T. Webb—*Interchurch Federations.*
 S. A. Weston—*Christian Education.*
 G. P. Williams—*Christian Education.*
 Rev. Clarence T. Wilson—*Temperance.*
 Rev. B. S. Winchester—*Christian Education.*
 Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin—*Interchurch Federations.*

SPECIAL GUESTS

Rev. Henri Anet of the Belgian Missionary Church.
 Rev. Pierre Blommaert—Protestant Chaplain-in-Chief of the Belgian Army.
 P. P. Claxton—Commissioner of Education.

VISITORS

Mrs. J. S. Allen	Rev. John MacCalman
Mrs. J. R. Bourne	Rev. Ford C. Ottman
Rev. J. V. Bovard	Rev. W. E. Parks
Mrs. Margaret F. Chickering	Mrs. Philip M. Rossman
Clyde H. Crawford	Rev. George B. Shaw
Rev. J. E. R. Folsom	C. D. Sinkinson
Mary Johns Hopper	W. L. Smithies
Rev. J. C. Jackson	Rev. W. F. Teel
Rev. Frank E. Jenkins	F. S. Titsworth
Rev. J. Walter Liggett	Rev. John R. Voris
Claire Lingg	Mrs. D. E. Waid
Rev. Eva Ryerson Ludgate	Rev. E. T. Wellford
Rhoda E. McCulloch	Robert P. Wilder

EXECUTIVES

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Council.
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on Relations with the Orient.
 Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary, Commission on Interchurch Federations.
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service.
 Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service.
 Rev. William Adams Brown, Executive Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
 Rev. Gaylord S. White, Associate Secretary, General War-Time Commission, Secretary, General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.
 Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, Assistant Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
 Harold H. Tryon, Assistant Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
 Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Assistant Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
 Rev. F. Paul Langhorne, Assistant Secretary, Washington Committee.
 Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Executive Secretary, Commission on Evangelism.
 Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, Executive Secretary, Commission on the Church and Country Life.
 Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Eddison Mosiman, Assistant to the General Secretary.
Caroline W. Chase, Assistant to the General Secretary.
Grace W. Sims, Office Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service.
Margaret Renton, Office Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
Edna M. Manss, Private Secretary, General War-Time Commission.
Elizabeth M. Bell, Secretary to Dr. Goodell.
Eda Miller, Private Secretary, Federal Council.
Mathilde Engelbrecht, Private Secretary, Federal Council.
Martha B. Hixson, Associate Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship.
Lotta M. MacHose, Exhibit Assistant, World Alliance

Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, Secretary, reported for the Commission on the Church and Country Life. The report was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, presented a report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. It was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. Gulick announced his resignation as secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the election of Rev. Henry A. Atkinson to that secretaryship, in association with Dr. Macfarland.

Dr. Gulick presented a statement entitled "A League of Nations." The statement, with certain resolutions, was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the Business Committee be requested to report as soon as possible on the statements regarding a League of Nations.

It was

VOTED: That the Special Commission to present these documents to the Peace Council at Paris consist of Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. James I. Vance, Rev. Frederick Lynch, President Henry Churchill King, Hamilton Holt and such others as the Administrative Committee may appoint.

Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester, Chairman, reported for the Commission on Christian Education. The report was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Alfred DeWitt Mason reported for the Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day. The report was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. Gulick reported for the Special Committee on African Matters. The report was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. Macfarland, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium.

Rev. Henri Anet of Belgium was introduced by Dr. Macfarland and addressed the Executive Committee.

Major Pierre Blommaert, Protestant Chaplain-in-Chief of the Belgian Army, was also introduced and addressed the Committee.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Hubert C. Herring serve as temporary chairman of the Executive Committee during the absence of Rev. James I. Vance in Europe.

Rev. Howard B. Grose presented to the Committee the Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine and Chairman of the Commission on Temperance.

Rev. Frederick Lynch presented the report of the Committee on a World Conference of the Churches, which was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Frank Mason North and Rev. James I. Vance be given credentials as special representatives of the Federal Council on their visit to Europe.

It was

VOTED: In reference to the overture of the Committee of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. regarding the expenses of members of the Executive Committee that a communication be sent to the constituent churches of the Council that they should regard the payment of travelling expenses of their delegates to the Federal Council and to the meetings of the Executive Committee as an additional item in their support of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee appoint a Committee on Religious Conditions in Russia and, if found expedient, authorize a Committee to visit Russia.

It was

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee be requested to designate a Committee to prepare a statement showing how the various constituent denominations of the Federal Council secure funds for their own missionary and other boards and for objects outside their immediate denominational interests, to the end that the best methods may be known by all the churches.

It was

VOTED: To refer back to the Administrative Committee, without recommendation, the resolution adopted by the Committee of Direction of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, having reference to securing effective action without duplication and with definite responsibility resting upon the several Commissions.

It was

VOTED: To instruct the Administrative Committee to appoint a Finance Committee to have the oversight and regulation of financial details of the Central Office and various Commissions.

It was

VOTED: To approve the calling of a special meeting of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: To request the Administrative Committee to consider the question of inviting other religious bodies and movements to meet with the Council.

It was

VOTED: That the time and place of the special meeting of the Federal Council be fixed by the Administrative Committee, with the suggestion that the meeting be held at an early date.

It was

VOTED: To express our deep sympathy with the Armenian people in the grievous persecutions that they have endured and our earnest hope that the time has come in the providence of God, for taking the Armenians from under the jurisdiction of the Turkish Government.

Rev. Frederick Lynch presented the following report and resolutions, approved by the Business Committee, which were adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCHES

At a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council it was moved that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to consider the various invitations that had come from Europe relative to a World Conference of the Churches, including those of the Central Powers, while the war was in progress. These invitations had been laid on the table for various reasons.

When the invitation was renewed for a postponed Conference it was turned over to this Committee for consideration. Then the armistice was signed and the whole matter assumed vaster importance. Now the question is being raised in many quarters as to whether there should be held a Conference on a large scale, of delegates representing all the churches of the world and whether it should be held in the near future, while the Peace Conference is in progress. As yet no suggestion has come from Europe regarding such a Conference and your Committee doubts the wisdom of attempting to arrange for a Conference on a large scale at just this time. There are several reasons why this should not be undertaken.

In the first place, a great Conference of the Churches to be effective and to make a real impress upon the mind of the world needs careful preparation, such as cannot be given should the Conference be called at this time.

In the second place, it might be deemed impolitic and unadvisable by the official Peace Conference.

In the third place, it is very doubtful if passports could be secured either from Great Britain or from the United States for any large number of delegates to attend a Conference until the peace treaties have been signed.

In the fourth place, the work and interest of such a Conference might be lost to the public in the conspicuous work and interest in the proceedings of the Peace Conference itself.

In the fifth place, such a Conference might necessarily have to be a meeting of the Churches from the allied and neutral nations only, owing to the present state of feeling in the minds of the leaders of the Churches in the Central nations and perhaps in others.

On the other hand it is the feeling of your Committee that consideration should be given at once and proper correspondence undertaken regarding a world conference of the Churches to be held perhaps in the summer or fall of 1919 or the spring of 1920. In considering such a Conference several things would have to be borne in mind.

What would be the proper body to inaugurate the calling of such a Conference and what should be the field of its discussions? The Federal Council of the Churches has for several years expressed a desire for such a World Conference. It has been in the minds of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches ever since its inception to call for such a conference of the Churches soon after the close of the war. There have been preparatory steps toward calling a World Conference on Faith and Order which were interfered with by the outbreak of the war. There are thoughts of a World Conference on Missions to be held in the near future. Three of these groups have, of course, definite aims in mind in such Conferences: the World Conference on Faith and Order will deal primarily with the problems of Christian Unity; the World Conference of the World Alliance would confine itself largely to the furthering of international goodwill through the Churches; of course the World Conference on Missions would deal primarily with the great missionary problems of the world. The World Conference which has from time to time been referred to in the offices of the Federal Council of Churches had in mind the more comprehensive object of bringing all the Churches of the world together to consider how in closer cooperation the Churches might face all the great religious and social problems of the time.

One question that would thus be before us would be, could all these Conferences be correlated, or should there be a general World Conference of the Churches, such as has been proposed by the Federal Council, and these other Conferences dealing with special aims and objects meet at the close of the large Conference or otherwise as might be deemed wise? We make no recommendations, but simply show the questions that must be considered.

In the opinion of your Committee these are questions which need much more careful consideration than could be given them in the short time available should a World Conference be decided upon to be held immediately or while the Peace Conference is in session at Paris.

Your Committee does feel, however, that, inasmuch as it is the purpose of the International Committee of the World Alliance to meet in January to take up the problem of how the Churches of the world may together promote goodwill, and also to consider the possibility of calling a larger Conference of the World Alliance in the summer or the fall to strengthen the ties formed at Constance and to consider a program of world-wide action looking toward international justice, goodwill and peace, this group, whose American delegates are mostly members of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, might be asked to consult with their European fellow-committeemen, who are also the men who would be interested in any more comprehensive Conference which might be in prospect—as to the advisability of calling a great World Conference of all the communions of the world in the near future. We would also suggest that it might be wise for the Federal Council of Churches to appoint special delegates to attend this gathering, counselling with the World Alliance group.

It was the feeling of the American group of the International Committee of the World Alliance that the first meetings of these delegates might better be held in some city on the Continent somewhat removed from Paris, where the Peace Conference would be in session, where it might quietly deliberate for a while over the many problems and questions that would come before it, and that then, perhaps, a subsequent meeting might be held in Paris, if it seemed that the delegates could be of any assistance in arriving at a Christian world order in the making of the final peace. (Cable from London Committee of World Alliance just received suggests London as first place of meeting). Of course, whatever delegates might attend the Conference at Paris they would not act as representing the Churches of America in any official capacity, except as they might receive instructions from the Federal Council at home, or except as they might be commissioned as messengers from certain groups of the Churches. Thus, for instance, should the Federal Council this week pass some resolution endorsing a League of Nations or some form of a new Christian International order, the delegates to this preliminary Conference might well be appointed as the messengers to bear these resolutions to the Peace Conference sitting in Paris. Or should any resolution be passed by separate Churches or should any petition be signed by leaders of the Churches, they might also be appointed the bearers of these messages.

To sum up our report, then, we would advise that it seems wise for a few leaders of the Churches to meet at this time in Europe as proposed by the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, and that the Federal Council appoint as many delegates as it might deem wise, perhaps not more than

four or six, to meet with this group at that time, and that these delegates, acting together, be asked to consult with our European brethren, especially with British Churches, as to the advisability and feasibility of a World Conference on a large scale, and if they find the opinion of the European Churches to be in favor of such a World Conference, that they take such preliminary steps as they might deem wise; that they confer together concerning the proper body to issue the invitation to such a Conference; that they also confer on the matter of program; also as to whether Conferences for special objects, like any of those referred to above, might not meet co-terminously or immediately subsequent to the meeting of the general Conference; and report as soon as possible to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches at home.

FREDERICK LYNCH, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR J. BROWN

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN

WILLIAM T. McELVEEN

ROBERT E. SPEER

ORRIN R. JUDD

P. S.—Since this report was prepared communications from Europe have been received relative to World Conferences. They will continue to come. In the light of this, we would recommend that your present committee be continued as a permanent committee on World Conference or a new committee be set up.

Dr. Gulick presented the following statement on the League of Nations and resolutions, approved by the Business Committee, which were adopted:

A League of Nations

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations," President Wilson inquires, "or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

The war crisis of the world has passed, but a world crisis is upon us.

"Are we to lapse back," asks Lloyd George, "into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace?"

The time has come to organize the world for truth and right, justice and humanity. To this end as Christians we urge the establishment of a League of Free Nations at the coming Peace Conference. Such a League is not a mere political expedient; it is rather the political expression of the Kingdom of God on earth.

The Church of the Living God rightfully calls for the creation of agencies adequate to enforce law, to keep order throughout the world and to preserve the rights of the weak and helpless. Selfish and lawless nations must be restrained. Security and fair economic opportunity must be guaranteed to each by the united power of all. "The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just." These are matters fundamental to the rule of the Prince of Peace.

The world is now so small, the life of nations so intertwined, the mastery of nature's titanic forces so complete, and the power of

selfish, economic or nationalistic groups to enslave whole peoples and to bring tragedy to the entire world so dangerous, that the re-establishment of the old world-order of irresponsible states has become intolerable.

We must have a governed world in which the security and rights of each shall rest upon the combined strength of all. Humanity must be organized on a basis of justice and fair dealing. The law of brotherhood must supercede the law of the jungle.

A League to attain these results must be democratic in spirit and in form. It must be capable of continuous adjustment to the advancing life of separate nations and also of the world. It must be directed by the enlightened conscience of mankind. The heroic dead will have died in vain unless out of victory shall come a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

The Church has much to give and much to gain. It can give a powerful sanction by imparting to the new international order something of the prophetic glory of the Kingdom of God. What is the Kingdom of God, if it be not the triumph of God's will in the affairs of men, "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit"? And what is this vision of a world-federation of humanity organized on a basis of justice and fair-dealing, for the effective and impartial maintenance of peace, if it be not an international manifestation of the Kingdom of God?

The Church can give a spirit of good will, without which no League of Nations can endure. Nations have been held together by the vivid perils and gigantic tasks of war. New bonds must be forged that will still hold them together. This is the special function of the Church.

The Church can give the driving power of Faith, without which no great ideal can be realized. To doubt is to fail; to believe is to conquer.

The Church has much to gain. Its message will encounter less opposition from selfish nationalism. Its missionary enterprise will prosper as never before, freed from the blight of unchristian conduct of the nations of Christendom.

The Church will, moreover, recover its international character and consciousness. National churches will find themselves linked in a world brotherhood. A new era of fellowship and cooperation will dawn.

The League of Nations is rooted in the Gospel. Like the Gospel its objective is "peace on earth good will toward men." Like the Gospel its appeal is universal.

Let us implore our Heavenly Father, God Almighty, that the Peace Delegates of the Nations may be guided by the Divine Spirit and enlightened by the Divine Wisdom to the end that they may embody in the new fabric of the world's life His righteous, loving and holy Will.

We call upon all Christians and upon all believers in God and lovers of man, to work and pray with whole souls, that out of the ashes of the old civilization may rise the fair outlines of a new world, based on the Christ ideal of justice, cooperation, brotherhood and service.

Resolution Endorsing a League of Nations

In view of the unparalleled opportunity for now securing a League of Nations and a governed world, and

In agreement with the appeal issued by outstanding Bishops of the Church of England and by leaders of the Free Churches of Great Britain for the immediate establishment of a League of Nations, and

In harmony with repeated declarations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urging an adequate world organization for the attainment of justice, the maintenance of law, the preservation of order and the assurance of permanent peace, throughout the world,

Resolved:

First: That this Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America heartily favors the immediate formation of a League of Nations by which "common standards of right and privilege for all peoples and nations" shall be guaranteed by the united power of all.

Second: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council be and hereby is instructed,

- (a) To secure from as many of the officials of American Churches as may be practicable their personal signatures in support of a League of Nations.
- (b) To present to the Supreme Peace Council soon to be convened, the above resolution of endorsement by the Federal Council together with these personal endorsements.
- (c) To appoint a suitable Special Commission representing, so far as practicable the Protestant Churches of America, to present the above documents to the Supreme Peace Council.

Resolution Calling on the Churches to Support Proposals for a League of Nations

Whereas, The establishment of a League of Nations that shall provide for every people security, justice and fair economic opportunity guaranteed to each by the united power of all is a vital part of the full program of the Kingdom of God;

Resolved:

(1) That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council requests the Commission on Interchurch Federations to stress as one of the major elements of its immediate program the establishment by each local Interchurch Federation of a strong and active Department on International Justice and Goodwill.

(2) That we urge local Interchurch Federations to set up at once adequate Committees to carry through in every church in its community suitable courses of study in regard to the nature, functions and program of a League of Nations and to secure the approval of the League by the public vote of the various congregations.

(3) That we urge Bible classes, women's federated and other adult study groups and the senior departments of Sunday Schools to take time from their regular programs for the study of the proposal for a League of Nations.

Resolution Calling for a National Day of Prayer for a League of Nations

Whereas, The League of Free Nations Association has requested the Federal Council to select a day for nationwide prayer and supplication to God that the Peace Council of the Nations led by His Spirit may create at this time the agencies needed for organizing a governed world in which justice, security and fair economic opportunity may be guaranteed to each by the united wisdom and power of all, and

Whereas, This Executive Committee has already taken action endorsing in principle the plans for a League of Nations and has called upon its constituent members and upon all men, lovers of God and lovers of man to work and pray for its establishment,

Resolved, That some Sunday in January, 1919 be designated by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill as the special day upon which all pastors and all Christians are urged to make this subject a matter of special supplication and prayer.

Let us give Thanks to God for the signal victory He has granted us by which the war crisis of the world has been safely passed. In all our churches and Christian homes let us devoutly implore our Heavenly Father that His Spirit may guide the counselors at the Peace Conference to the end that with divine wisdom they may draft those common agreements and covenants for the nations by which justice and fair dealing may be secured in the institutions and practices of international life.

Let us pray that the nations with which we have been at war in overthrowing their military autocracies may not pass into atheistic anarchy.

Let us pray that all nations may learn God's Will for the common life of mankind and may walk in His paths.

Let us pray that rulers and leaders may place the welfare of the world above any private interest of individual or nation.

Let us pray that our soldiers and sailors, our thinkers and our toilers who so nobly have served and suffered for the winning of the war may be guided in that continuing service essential to the permanent conservation of the war's most important results.

Let us pray that God's Kingdom may come in the widest relations of men and that His Will may be done in all the earth, even as it is done in Heaven.

The paper entitled "A Christian World Order" was referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

The Business Committee submitted the following recommendations, which were adopted:

"The Executive Committee has noted with profound interest the wide range of service rendered by the Council during the past year as disclosed in the reports submitted by its executive officers and commissions. It places on record, not only its hearty gratitude for the devotion of those who have rendered this service, but its pride in the volume and quality of their achievements. It is an occasion for the deepest thankfulness that, when we entered the world war with its unparalleled demand upon the religious and moral forces of the nation, the organization of the Federal Council was developed in such degree as to supply needed leadership in the whole field of interchurch cooperation. While our attainment of

such cooperation is as yet too partial to permit unalloyed satisfaction, we have ample reason to thank God, take courage and press forward upon the path we have entered.

Reviewing the activities of the Federal Council and the demands made upon it under the exacting conditions of the past two years, its Executive Committee is persuaded that the powers and duties assigned the Council by its constituent bodies, as expressed in its constitution, have proven adequate to enable it to render the service required.

In order that it may go forward to the full use of those powers and discharge of those duties, there is need of frequent reexamination of its problems. To this end, the Executive Committee hereby appoints a special committee consisting of Frank Mason North, Robert E. Speer, William Adams Brown, John M. Glenn, Albert G. Lawson, Charles S. Macfarland, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles F. Rice and Maurice A. Levy, to which list the Administrative Committee is authorized to add six members, to present to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council such recommendations as appear to them desirable concerning the policy, program, relationships and administrative structure of the Council."

Resolved, That the chairman of the Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint on the Administrative Committee such persons as may be jointly nominated by the denominational representatives on the Executive Committee and the Administrative Committee.

It was recommended that the cable message from Professor Adolf Deissman be referred to the Administrative Committee, with power. It was recommended that the several reports of the General War-Time Commission be passed to the Administrative Committee and that the Administrative Committee arrange for the publication of the address of Dr. Robert E. Speer.

It was

VOTED: That the following recommendation be adopted:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has heard with great satisfaction the resolutions concerning the religious work passed by the Home work conference of the Y. M. C. A. held at Atlantic City, December 5 to 7, 1918, and greatly appreciated the reaffirmation by it of the Association's loyalty to the church and its desire to identify itself sincerely and effectively with the church as stated in the resolutions of the conference which have been spread upon the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council. With special satisfaction do we note the expression of desire to cooperate in the effort "to promote interchurch relations and activities."

In view of the fact that the Commission on Interchurch Federations has been appointed to act for the Federal Council in the promotion of local interchurch organizations, the Executive Committee authorizes this commission in carrying forward its plans to arrange for conference with the religious work department of the Y. M. C. A. with reference to its cooperation in securing a program for united church effort."

It was

VOTED: That inasmuch as the proper form for admission into membership of the Federal Council is through the Federal

Council itself, according to the Constitution, the several applications for membership into the Council be referred to the next meeting of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: To recommend that from eight to ten regional or sectional conferences be held in the most strategic and influential places throughout the country and that the Commission on Interchurch Federations be asked to exercise its good offices in creating a Committee that would have charge of the movement, this Committee to be representative, not only of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, but as well of various special war work commissions and of all evangelical organizations which would naturally feel interest in vital interdenominational movements; such as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Young People's Societies, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Sunday School organizations, the Home Missions Council and other bodies, and that such conferences be arranged so as to be of strong enough nature to be felt throughout the nation by all the churches and all the people.

It was

VOTED: That the following resolution on temperance be adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee expresses its pleasure at the aggressive forward step on the part of its constituent bodies in international temperance work and in harmony with its constitution and principles, pledges its influence and the cooperation of the Commission on Temperance.

That the Executive Committee expresses its strong conviction that with the advent of national prohibition, the work of church temperance boards, committees and other temperance organizations should be maintained at the highest point of efficiency; personal abstinence should be everywhere stressed; the social, physical and moral advantages of such habits emphasized and the patriotic duty of law enforcement made clear. Money spent in maintaining such agencies until prohibition is generally accepted will be wise economy.

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee authorize the Administrative Committee to appoint a Committee on Conditions in East Africa and other mistreated natives in Africa and also on the situation in Haiti.

It was recommended that the statement presented by Professor William Adams Brown, Secretary of the General War-Time Commission, be approved.

It was

VOTED: That the reports of the Commissions on Christian

Education, the Church and Country Life, International Justice and Goodwill, Evangelism, Temperance and the report of the Washington Committee be referred to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the resolutions calling for Federal Legislation for the adequate protection of Aliens, presented by the Commission on Relations with the Orient, be referred back to the Commission with power.

It was

VOTED: The following resolution calling for an Adequate Oriental Policy be adopted:

Resolution Calling for an Adequate Oriental Policy

Preamble

The relations between the United States and Japan during the past year have been exceptionally satisfactory, partly because chauvinistic papers have been largely, if not wholly, free from their customary anti-Japanese propaganda, partly because Japanese and American troops in Siberia have maintained a fine spirit of cooperation, and partly also because Japanese in America have loyally responded to the various Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other financial drives.

The fundamental causes, however, of irritation between Japan and the United States have not yet been removed, nor can they be without appropriate legislation.

The establishment, moreover, in China of a Republican form of Government renders obsolete and unsatisfactory our present laws dealing with Chinese in the United States.

The present juncture of world history, when the principal nations of the world are seeking to establish a new international system based on justice and fair dealing, affords a peculiarly appropriate time for the revision of those American laws and regulations dealing with Japanese and Chinese, which they regard as invidious and humiliating.

The awaking, moreover, of Asia and her rapid acquisition of important elements of Occidental civilization inaugurates a new era in world history, in which Asia is to play a new and increasingly important rôle. Whether that rôle shall be one of peace, goodwill and mutual cooperation, or one controlled by increasing suspicion and fear between the East and the West, will depend largely on the attitude of the Western nations themselves and especially of the United States.

It has seemed to many of our citizens who have become familiar with the question raised by this more intimate and ever increasing contact with the Orient that the United States might well adopt a more adequate Oriental Policy. Therefore,

Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urges upon Congress and upon the people of the United States the importance of adopting an Immigration policy based upon a just and equitable regard for the

interests of all the nations concerned, and to this end suggests that the entire immigration problem be taken up at an early date, providing for comprehensive legislation covering all phases of the question (such as the limitation of immigration, and the registration, distribution, employment, education and naturalization of immigrants) in such a way as to conserve American institutions, to protect American labor from dangerous economic competition, and to promote an intelligent and enduring friendliness among the people of all nations.

Resolved further: That the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be instructed to take such steps as may be needed effectively to present these resolutions to President Wilson and to Congress.

The Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day submitted its report in the form of the following statements:

(1.) This Committee has been charged with the duty of the interests under the general head of "Family Life." We find that we have no resources with which to do this work effectively, since we have no paid secretary nor funds at our disposal. Moreover, the Commissions on Social Service and Christian Education and Evangelism duplicate in every item the interests which naturally fall to them in the discharge of their several tasks. It is the sense of your committee that it respectfully request the privilege of relinquishing this particular responsibility to the above named agencies which are prepared to deal effectively with these sacred interests.

As we do so we commend to their attention the overture that has come to this committee that recognition be taken of the impending peril to the marriage vow growing out of the startlingly large number of hasty and premature marriages when we entered the war. It is feared that the return of such young husbands will be to discover the unwisdom of their action and incompatibility ensuing will cause an unusual demand upon the courts to dissolve such vows.

We also reaffirm our sacred regard for marriage as essentially religious and look with concern upon the conception which regards it as a merely civil contract. We commend to the Commission on Christian Education the duty of inspiring the church to inculcate in its youth the divine intentions in the establishment of the home.

Likewise, we plead for such commissions that have to do in the final analysis with the home that they make constant insistence upon the unabrogated necessity of religious teaching in the home. We have never discovered a substitute for this priestly service. It cannot be delegated without distinct loss. We make perennial appeal for the maintenance of the family altar.

We also commend continued vigilance against the practice of polygamy within the United States of America. We pledge our continued devotion to the Christian ideal of monogamy and wage persistent warfare on that pernicious condition of society in which plural wives obtain.

(2) Deeply conscious as we all are of the inundation of our religious convictions by laxity after the war, the Committee on Religious Rest Day requests the instruction of the Executive Committee to issue to the religious press of America and to the executive heads of every smaller unit of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council of Churches an urgent appeal on the immediate necessity of unified effort to regard a day of worship as fundamental to our moral integrity. In it, we shall solicit the cooperation of labor and the en-

couragement of our national government to join in saving us from physical as well as moral and spiritual disintegration.

The following proposed statement is submitted as a message to be sent out to the executive bodies and through them to the congregations of the several denominations united in the Federal Council.

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Federal Council views with deep concern the constantly increasing and widespread disregard of the Lord's Day (or the weekly rest day) as a day of worship and of relief from the customary obligations of business and pleasure, and,

Whereas, The new adjustments to which we are compelled by the reconstruction era now forced upon us by the close of the great war, embraces as one of their most difficult problems, the proper safeguarding of our conviction and practice regarding the Lord's Day.

Therefore, we reiterate the resolution of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America convened at St. Louis, Mo., in 1916, namely, "We obligate ourselves to seek the enforcement of both state and federal laws for the observation of the Christian Sabbath."

Resolved, second—That we not only call upon our Christian churches of every denomination, but upon all the citizens of our land of whatever creed or race or nationality they may be, to unite in observing, as their rightful heritage, the employment of one day in seven as a day of religious worship and instruction and opportunity for devotion to the highest social and spiritual interests of all our communities.

Resolved, third—That we urge upon our public officials the strict enforcement of all so-called "Sunday laws" for the better observance of the Lord's Day as a day devoted to religious rest and worship and works of necessity and mercy.

Resolved, fourth—That we earnestly urge and request the executive and advisory bodies of all our Christian churches and of all forms of religious faith, to urge upon their members and constituencies the conscientious observance of the Lord's Day (or of such other day as they customarily observe) as a day of devotion to their spiritual interests.

Resolved, fifth—That we request all governing bodies of Christian churches affiliated in this Council to convey this message to their congregations and constituencies, with the earnest recommendation that they observe and practice the consecration of the Lord's Day (or the weekly religious rest day) in a manner befitting its spiritual obligation and purpose.

It is understood that this report is to be interpreted in full harmony with the principles of Christian democracy; with the constitutions of the United States and of the Federal Council of Churches; and with the declaration of the Pittsburgh Congress on Interchurch Federations that the ideals of federation do not mean the weakening of denominational integrity or loyalty; or that any federation has authority of any kind over any denomination or local church; but rather that these ideals mean the unifying of existing Christian forces for the service of the kingdom of God.

(Signed)

CYRUS J. KEPHART,
CORNELIUS WOELFKIN,
HARRY L. BOWLBY,
A. DEWITT MASON,
ARTHUR E. MAIN,
FINIS S. IDLEMAN, *Chairman.*

It was

VOTED: That the resolutions of the Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day be approved.

The request of the Committee on Religious Rest Day and Family Life with reference to division of its work to the several Commissions was referred to the Committee of Fifteen on Organization.

The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee were authorized to appoint delegates for a conference to be held December 17th on the subject of a simultaneous missionary drive in the interests of foreign missions. The following were appointed: Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Dean W. F. Tillett, Alfred R. Kimball and Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.

It was

VOTED: That the request to open the doors in Africa to colored people in America for religious work be referred to the Committee on African Affairs and that this Committee be instructed to confer with the Committee on Missions and Governments of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

It was

VOTED: That the General Secretary convey to the Hon. P. P. Claxton an appreciation of his address to the Committee at the Wednesday evening session.

It was

VOTED: To instruct the General Secretary to refer to the appropriate organizations on Americanization the statement brought by Commissioner P. P. Claxton on this subject.

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee express its appreciation of the faithfulness and efficient service of the members of the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the Recording Secretary express to the management of the Hotel Chalfonte the appreciation of the Committee for their courteous and generous treatment in connection with this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

It was

VOTED: That the minutes of this meeting be submitted to the Administrative Committee for approval.

It was

VOTED: That all matters not acted upon and all unfinished business be referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

Closing devotional services were conducted by Rev. James I. Vance, who read a passage from the third chapter of Ephesians. Dr. Minton offered the closing prayer.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

RUFUS W. MILLER,
CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,
WILLIAM T. McELVEEN,
Assistant Recording Secretaries.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

At its Meeting, Tuesday, December 17, 1918

It was

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a special committee of five to take up the question of the advisability of an increase in the Administrative Committee and the administrative staff; the Committee to nominate persons to complete the staff and also for membership on the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed John M. Glenn, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. William I. Haven, Orrin R. Judd and Fred B. Smith.

In regard to the appointment of a Committee on Religious Conditions in Russia,

It was

VOTED: That this matter be referred to a special committee consisting of Dr. Lawson, John R. Mott and the General Secretary to investigate and report back to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Rev. Albert G. Lawson and the General Secretary be appointed to nominate a committee of nine on the conditions in East Africa.

It was

VOTED: That the matter of affairs in Haiti be referred to the same committee.

It was

VOTED: That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to draft and present to the Administrative Committee the attitude which should be sustained on religious liberty and the relation between the church and state, in connection with the Allied Peace Conference.

The Chairman appointed Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. F. H. Knubel, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Rev. Howard B. Grose, and Rt. Rev. Theodore I. Reese.

It was

VOTED: That the Chairman and General Secretary be a committee to appoint others on the special commission to the Peace Conference at Paris.

The complete Commission as appointed is as follows: Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. James I. Vance, President Henry Churchill King, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Hamilton Holt, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., Bishop William R. Lambuth, Rev. W. W. Pinson, Professor John R. Hawkins, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Rev. James H. Franklin, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Bishop E. H. Hughes, and Rev. Sidney L. Gulick.

In regard to the cablegram from Professor Adolf Deissman, the following action was taken:

It was

VOTED: That the Recording Secretary be instructed to send the following communication to Archbishop Nathan Soderblom:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America instructs me to inform you that it has received your cablegram."

It was

VOTED: That the Chairman prepare a special message from the Federal Council to the Belgian Churches, to be presented to the churches by Major Pierre Blommaert.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick presented the following cablegram which was adopted:

Cable to President Wilson

"The Executive Committee, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in annual session, passed a Declaration and Resolution favoring the establishment of a League of Free Nations. Such a League is not a mere political expedient. It is rather the political expression of the Kingdom of God on earth. The Federal Council calls upon all Christians and upon all believers in God and lovers of men to work and pray with whole souls that out of the ashes of the old civilization may rise the fair outlines of a new world based on the Christian ideal of justice, cooperation, brotherhood and service.

"FRANK MASON NORTH, *President*;
"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *General Secretary*."

Respectfully submitted,
RIVINGTON D. LORD, *Recording Secretary*.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

COMMISSION ON INTERCHURCH FEDERATIONS

The Commission on Interchurch Federations can report a steady increase in the strength of existing federations and in the formation of new ones. Each year the permanency of this work is more evident. There are now twenty-nine city federations and four state federations employing Executive Secretaries for full or part time service. Besides these there are many other federations doing good work under volunteer leadership. Much can be accomplished by such a plan, but success can be secured in large cities only by the employment of men who can give their entire attention to the discovery of the common tasks of all the churches and the working out of the plans for the performance of those tasks.

Field Work

During the past year both the Chairman and the Executive Secretary have been out in the field most of the time. The Chairman has been cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. in this country and abroad, but in his visits to various cities has had conferences with many religious leaders and has addressed many bodies on the theme of "Christian Cooperation." Thus existing federations have been heartened by his messages and workers in cities without federations have been aroused to action. While in France the Chairman of this Commission had most delightful and helpful relations with the French Protestant leaders. The Secretary has given more time during the past year than in former years to the intensive work of organizing and financing local federations. While doing this he has also visited forty-two cities in different parts of the country. Instead of having a staff of field secretaries, the Commission has been ably assisted by the local secretaries who have visited the nearby cities with most gratifying results. It is hoped that there will be a more rapid development of State Federations, that this field work may be cared for by the States in which the cities are located. The Federal Council will be made far more efficient than it is at the present, when a nation-wide organization has been completed. It will make it possible for the officers of the Federal Council to reach all parts of the country through State and local organizations. Every effort should be put forth thus to unify the work of the Protestant Churches of America at the earliest date possible.

Great assistance is now being given in the promoting of federations through the removal of pastors from cities having federations to those not having federations. These men have become our very best allies in this work. Our greatest need now as a Commission is the employment of one or two men who can go to a city where a federation is to be formed, to stay there until the organization is completed, the necessary funds assured and a capable secretary installed. As the news of the success of the existing federations spreads through the country, the need for such men will increase rapidly. Much of the expense of such secretaries can be secured from the cities thus served. One gratifying factor of the work in the past year is that most of the traveling expenses of the Executive Secretary have been met by the cities visited and by co-operating organizations. This gives an evidence of the desire of communities for this form of service.

The demand for literature and correspondence assistance increases steadily as the work of this Commission is understood throughout the country. By means of correspondence many communities, especially smaller ones, have been able to work out their own programs. At the request of certain religious leaders in Montreal, literature has been sent to that city and a federation has been formed.

A great deal of correspondence comes from small communities in which war-time conditions have led to the combination of churches for war-time economy. The Executive Secretary has rendered such assistance as he could to those desiring to federate churches by giving them the benefit of the experiences of similar undertakings.

Two important leaflets have been produced during the year, the first entitled "*To Make Interchurch Relations Christian and Powerful*," which sets forth concisely the elements essential to the success of an interchurch organization. The other leaflet is entitled "*Twenty-nine Short Stories of Social, Civil and Religious Community Service*." This was published through the generosity of Mr. A. A. Hyde, of Wichita, Kansas and is proving to be of great help in interpreting the federation movement. The Twenty-Nine Short Stories were written by the Executive Secretaries in different cities and states setting forth just what had been done and how it had been done. As each story is told in two hundred and fifty words or less, it appeals to busy people. It is the argument of work that has been done which is most convincing.

Much publicity has been secured through specially prepared short articles which have been cordially received by the press. The great amount of publicity now being secured by the execu-

tive secretaries of local federations in the local papers is spreading the news of interchurch work to all corners of the land. During the influenza epidemic most of the federations published sermons, prayers, Bible readings for home worship. "*The Manual of Interchurch Work*," the product of the Pittsburgh Congress held in October, 1917, is now in the third thousand edition. The literature which is being published by many federations has been furnished generously to the Commission for distribution in communities without federations. This is a striking contribution to our propaganda from the very fact that it is not propaganda literature. It is simply the record of accomplishment.

Cooperation in War Work

There has been most zealous cooperation in such forms of war work as were possible. The Chairman has spent six weeks visiting France at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A. His report of that visit has been given in the booklet recently issued by the Association Press entitled "*Observations in France*." Returning to this country, he has travelled almost constantly from Maine to California assisting the leaders in making preparation for the United War Work Campaign. He has visited many of the great training camps speaking to thousands upon thousands of our soldiers and sailors. He has given patriotic and religious addresses before conventions of many kinds, thus having the opportunity to sound the call for real cooperation. The Secretary has given a number of Sundays and week evenings to the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for work in various cantonments and naval encampments. He has also cooperated in a number of States with the organizers of the Church and Moral Aims of the War Campaign.

Chicago Conference

In the early part of the year arrangements were made by the Committee on the Securing and Training of Executive Secretaries to have a summer school at Lake Geneva. The time has come when plans must be made for the discovery of men who can qualify as Executive Secretaries and the training of them for this task. After the plans were made for the school and the faculty secured, it was deemed advisable to postpone the school until another year because so many of the men who were prospective students went into some kind of war work.

When the decision was made not to have the summer school, arrangements were made with the managers of the Church

and Moral Aims of the War Campaign to have a conference of employed secretaries and officers of church federations. This conference was held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 24th to 27th, in cooperation with the above named committee and the Interchurch War-Time Committee of the Chicago Federation.

Twenty-six employed secretaries and as many more officers and prospective secretaries came together from all parts of the country. They were in continuous session for four days interchanging and discussing experiences with a view to the further standardizing of the aims and methods of interchurch work. Carefully prepared papers were read by the men who are doing the work. Each man answered three questions. "What did you do?" "How did you do it?" and "What were the results?" Much time was given to discussion of these papers. The conclusions were summarized in the report of the Committee on Findings which report constitutes an appendix to the *Manual of Interchurch Work* produced at the Pittsburgh Congress last year. The members of this new order of religious workers not only profited by these discussions but were strengthened for their own tasks by the fellowship of those days.

The Growth of Existing Federations

The substantial growth of existing federations gives to the Commission its greatest reason for confidence. Gradually the field of activities for a federation is being delimited. It is no longer necessary to theorize about the program. The well tested plans of a few cities have established precedents for all cities. Take for instance the plan of simultaneous evangelism. During five years this plan has been followed in Indianapolis with increasing power. Without tabernacle or professional evangelists with more dependence upon ministers and laymen, the work has gone forward. Last year 7,500 joined the Indianapolis churches making a total of over 34,000 in five years. In Cleveland the total in three years has been more than 30,000. Toledo and Buffalo followed this plan during the past year for the first time and secured most gratifying results, in each case having more additions to the churches than the number fixed as a goal. Similar reports come from other cities. The fact that there are no bad after-effects from this campaign has commended it to some cities which are more eager than ever to form the federation. Thus one feature of interchurch work more than justifies the entire expense of a federation.

What has been true of a program of evangelism has been equally true of the program of social service, religious edu-

cation, Christian publicity and the other departments of federation work. The fact that the secretaries of the older federations have in some cases remained in the one position for five to seven years, and in one case twenty-two years, speaks volumes for the attractiveness of this task. In practically every case where a secretary has resigned, the Executive Committee have immediately sought another secretary, always with the determination to secure, if possible, a stronger one. Cities which have thoroughly tried out this plan are unwilling to go back to the old fashioned, haphazard, spasmodic form of inter-church work of past days.

New Federations

New federations have been organized or quiescent ones revived and funds have been secured properly to finance such federations, including the employment of capable secretaries in Norfolk, Va., Omaha, Nebr., St. Paul, Minn., Youngstown, Ohio, and Akron, Ohio. Three other cities are now taking the preliminary steps for the forming of a federation. In conducting the financial campaign of cities employing the first secretary, the Executive Secretary of the Commission has insisted on the securing of pledges for a period of two years that the federation may be in a position to call a capable man. The salaries paid by the federations recently formed are from \$2,500 to \$3,600. The Indiana State Federation elected Secretary M. C. Pearson of Indianapolis, as President. He has practically made over this State Federation into a new body, securing a full-time Executive Secretary. More new federations would have been formed during the year if it had been in the power of the Commission to secure an organizing secretary. Even with this lack of assistance, thanks to the co-operation of the local secretaries, the work goes forward. With increasing frequency we read such reports as the following made by the secretary of the Buffalo Federation:

"The Secretary was in Olean, N. Y., aiding in the simultaneous church campaign. A federation has been effected and a program put into operation. It is headed by a fine spirited and able young Episcopal Rector."

Prospective Federations

It is no longer a question of whether or not the churches of a city will be federated, it is only a question of when. A city which has the men of sufficient energy to form a Chamber of Commerce, or Commercial Club, will in time put that same principle to operation in religious matters. The great problem is to find the man or men who seeing the possibilities of an

interchurch organization, will not rest until it is formed. There is need of the careful avoidance of undue haste. The foundation of a federation must be secure. Those who will constitute the membership of a federation must make sure that there are tasks needing to be performed before organizing a federation.

As the religious leaders of communities turn more seriously to the task of reconstruction, more careful consideration will be given to the need of practical Christian Unity in all cities. When this is done and when the people know what is now being accomplished, the demands upon the Commission will be very great. It is earnestly hoped that during the coming year the following cities will either organize a federation, or having organized them, will secure Executive Secretaries: Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Baltimore, Md., Birmingham, Ala., Columbus, Ohio, Richmond, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Charleston, W. Va., Denver, Colo., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oregon. In like manner three or four states will probably complete the organization of State Federations.

Looking Forward

The Commission faces the future deeply conscious of a vastly increased responsibility. The incidents of war have intensified the demand for larger unity in service among the churches. Our correspondence is filled with inquiries about and exhortations to a more pronounced campaign in behalf of Interchurch Federations. There is a strong feeling of expectation that this Commission will sound a new note throughout the nation upon this topic.

That we may be wisely guided in this next step a conference of about one hundred ministers and laymen has been called to meet here in Atlantic City next week for the purpose of outlining this tremendous message and method. The sympathetic interest in advice and prayer is solicited from all members of the Federal Council for the year into which we now enter.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

The Conference suggested in the main report was held at Atlantic City, December 18 and 19, with about ninety of the greatest interchurch leaders of the Nation in attendance. They very heartily concurred in the recommendation of the Federal Council for a series of regional conferences to be held throughout the country. Just following this Conference we learned, however, that the united missionary societies representing prac-

tically all the missionary boards, home and foreign, had under consideration a similar series of conferences throughout the Nation in the interest of missionary work. They invited our Commission to appoint a Committee of Conference to meet with them and adjust the programs so there would be no semblance of competition or overlapping. After many such meetings we have been led to merge the two into what is now to be known as the Interchurch World Movement of North America. The purpose being, first of all, to conduct a series of conventions throughout the Nation emphasizing the importance of immediate united effort upon the part of the Protestant churches in their particular relation to community life and also to make known the scope and ideals of the Interchurch World Movement as a whole. These conventions then to be followed by a survey of all the needs of the missionary fields, home and foreign, so far as the Protestant churches are involved and then finally to conduct a financial campaign sometime in 1920 to meet the needs upon a basis of efficiency for five years. The Movement promises to be the most pronounced word concerning unity in cooperation which Protestant Christianity has ever spoken.

FRED B. SMITH, *Chairman.*

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

The Commission on Evangelism makes a report of progress. In the early part of the year, we endeavored to find a man who would take up work of the Executive Secretary. We were not successful in securing the man selected at that time and therefore were not in a position to undertake aggressive work. Dr. Goodell, Chairman of the Commission, gave much of his time to work among the soldiers in our camps. For four months he had direction of the religious work at Camp Meade, and also visited other camps in the interest of our work among the soldiers. He became convinced that if our Commission was to undertake any aggressive work, it would be necessary to have a secretary who could devote his whole time to the Commission. On the request of different members, he finally resigned his Church and accepted the unanimous invitation which was tendered him to become the Executive Secretary of the Commission. He began his work in October and is earnestly prosecuting it. His time is largely taken up in addresses before conferences and conventions, looking toward the federation of the churches in evangelistic work. He is cooperating with the Commission on Interchurch Federations in those cities where federation exists, and elsewhere is seeking to unite pastors and laymen, representing denominational evangelistic commissions, in putting on a program which will unite the entire community.

Dr. Goodell has already addressed several of our theological schools and finds the response exceedingly promising. He will continue this work throughout the winter.

The Commission has issued an outline of service, putting itself in touch with the needs of pastoral and personal evangelism throughout the churches.

The election of Dr. Goodell as Executive Secretary made a vacancy in the office of Chairman of the Commission, which he had held for the last two years. Our President, Dr. North, has appointed Mr. James M. Speers, of New York, and he has accepted the office of Chairman of our Commission.

We believe that a new day of opportunity and service has come to us. A large part of the budget necessary to carry on our work has already been secured, and we believe there will be no difficulty in completing the budget and successfully prosecuting the work. Booklets of information and inspiration will be issued from time to time, and we hope to make the Commission a vital force in the spiritual life of all the Churches. Definite plans are in process of execution which we believe will open the way for a country-wide movement. The coming home

of our soldiers will throw grave responsibilities upon the churches. Our Commission will do its best to deepen the piety and strengthen the loyalty and develop the fellowship of the Churches of Christ to whom we seek to minister.

Of all the problems presented to us by the closing of the war, none are more far-reaching than those which are concerned with the message of the Church to those who make up the citizenship of the country. Questionnaires are being sent out in Europe and in this country to find out from the leaders of Christian thought and those in vital touch with the soldiers in camp and trench, what their real attitude is with regard to the things of vital religion. What has the war done to emphasize or overthrow commonly accepted religious truths? These questions have to do with such matters as the effect of the war upon our conception of God, the Bible, the practice of prayer, family worship, and religion in daily life. As our soldiers come back to us, will Christianity have a stronger or a weaker hold upon them? Has the war lowered or raised moral standing? What elements of strength and of weakness has it revealed in the life of the Church? How shall the spiritual work of the Y. M. C. A. be conserved for the Church of God? How shall it become articulated into the life of the Church, and all men come to understand that the work which has been done by the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations has been done by them with the idea of building up the Church of God, whose servants they are?

In the life of the Church as in the life of the nation, new occasions bring new duties. Events seem to come in cycles. At present there is the placing of emphasis not so much upon professional or vocational evangelism as a more personal and pastoral form of religious solicitude. The men in the camps have been accustomed to a personal interest. Chaplains, Y. M. C. A. workers, and camp pastors have brought matters of spiritual life home to the individual. In one of our camps more than four thousand men definitely accepted Jesus Christ as their Savior after quiet personal conversation in Y. M. C. A. huts and in the barracks with their comrades and with those representing the different religious organizations which have tried to serve the army.

One great lesson which has come from the experiences of the last year is that our Churches must get very close together, if they are to move men toward spiritual life. Federation is in the air. We have seen it in our country in the federation of all organizations to win the war; we have seen it on the battlefield in the federation of all armies under one leader for a united effort. The community and the soldiers will expect

nothing less when they come to face the great questions which Christianity presents.

They have seen loyalty exemplified on the battlefield and demanded throughout the country. They will ask that in a deeper, truer sense than ever before the Christian Church shall be loyal to its great Leader, the Captain of our Salvation. The foundation of all social reform, of all political honesty, of all justice in legislative enactment must be laid in loyalty to Jesus Christ.

To bind the Church together in devotion to the great spiritual verities, to stir in her breast something of the passion of her Lord for the souls and lives of men, to bring in the Kingdom of God by a renewed spirit and so in a transformed life throughout the community is the engrossing purpose of the Commission on Evangelism. It earnestly craves to be of service, to deepen individual piety, to quicken the life of the ministry and laity, to make Christian education a thing of the heart as well as of the head, to set up the family altar, where it has fallen down, to make the religious life as real as the business and social life, and so permeate society with the spirit and life of its Lord.

As a result of the conference of our Commission at Atlantic City and as a part of the findings which we have adopted, the Commission will emphasize the following forms of activity:

We will inaugurate a movement for the revival of home worship especially by the recommendation or provision of material to overcome the timidity that now hinders family prayer.

We will remind the church that patriotic enthusiasm and spiritual regeneration are not the same, and that with the putting off of the uniform much of the strong emotion now prevalent will become the romance of memory. Many who have highly resolved upon new conduct and heroic duty while death was at their elbow may undergo a sag of purpose when they return to the conventional pursuits of peace. We must sow the evangelistic seeds while the hearts of men are freshly ploughed by the high challenge to the heroic.

We will assist the faculties of our theological schools in sounding the evangelistic note. We will endeavor to intensify the conviction of our young ministers to put first the things of the spirit. In church and camp, we will present to our young men, still longing for some heroic opportunity of service, the challenge which comes to them to consecrate themselves to the work of human service in the Christian ministry.

We will give hearty support to all worthy forms of evangelistic endeavor, but we will impress upon pastors and people the great need and opportunity for pastoral and personal evangel-

ism. We will urge the advantage of the holding of community meetings, especially in connection with the Sunday night service, and recommend the holding of federated, simultaneous, evangelistic meetings.

We will assist denominational commissions of evangelism by acquainting them with the programs of work of each other, by calling them into mutual conferences and consultation, by supporting them in their appeals to their own constituencies for financial support, by arranging with them for federated conferences upon evangelism, in connection with regional conferences they may be holding.

In order that representatives upon our Commission may have the authority of their church behind them and be men signally fitted to express their convictions and purposes, we will ask the denominations carefully to revise from time to time the list of their representatives upon our Commission.

JAMES M. SPEERS, *Chairman.*

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The work of the Commission has enlarged greatly during the year on account of responsibility for religious and welfare work in the new centers of war industries. The staff has been increased by four secretaries and six office assistants, and we now occupy six rooms instead of three. The work in centers of war industries has been wholly war service and largely community social service. The greater meaning of what has been done is that it has pioneered new fields for the boards of home missions, which are to be made permanent, on the strong basis on which they are able to do their work. It has been one of the most important pieces of service which the Commission will ever be able to perform. The report for the year therefore covers two fields of service, the war communities, and the regular work of the Commission.

I. Work in Centers of War Industries.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service at the request of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, began the study of the new centers of war industries in December, 1917. The Committee on City and Immigrant Work of the Home Missions Council, through Rev. C. A. Brooks, was also studying the same field at the same time. The findings of these investigations were reported to the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions on January 17, 1918. Work in these centers was taken up and carried forward by the Commission on the Church and Social Service until July 15, 1918, at which time the Joint Committee on War Production Communities was organized.

During this period the Committee has brought about working agreements between the constituent boards and bodies of the committee, with the government, with managers of industries and with the Christian Associations. These have involved much detail and patience, and have required frequent trips to Washington and other centers, and two extended journeys into the south. The financing of the Committee, while not adequate, has yet made it possible, thanks to the generosity of the co-operating boards, for the work to be carried forward with reasonable effectiveness. The cooperation on the whole has been hearty and inspiring.

Specific Accomplishments

In addition to these fundamental arrangements and understandings, the following specific tasks have been accomplished:

1. *Surveys*

115 communities have been surveyed and 30 others visited, and the surveys classified, filed, abstracted, multigraphed and made available to our cooperating bodies. The Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and the War Camp Community Service have also requested and have been given the privileges of these surveys and a great deal of information has been sent to the government.

The surveys made include the eastern states, the south, the middle west and the Pacific coast from Seattle to Los Angeles; also extended studies of the logging camps of the south, and of the Pacific northwest in the states of Washington and Oregon from the Canadian line south. The studies in the Southern logging camps include North and South Carolina and Florida.

This extensive work of surveys has been carried on under the direction, first of the Executive Secretary, later under that of Rev. Howard R. Gold, assigned with a personal secretary to the Joint Committee by the National Lutheran War Council, and has required the assistance at one time or another, of 21 persons, including the experienced surveyors of several of the boards.

2. *Liberty Churches*

Liberty Churches have now been underwritten and established in 7 of the ordnance reservations: Ancor near Cincinnati, Nitro, W. Va., Belcoville and Amatol, N. J., Penniman and Seven Pines, Va., Muscle Shoals, Ala. These, with the exception of the plant at Jacksonville, Tenn., complete the ordnance reservations requiring inter-denominational churches on reservations.

The Shipping Board has developed large housing projects in several centers, notably at Hilton in Newport News, Dundalk near Baltimore, Md., Harriman near Bristol, Pa., Pembroke on the east side of Bethlehem and at Yorkship in South Camden. It may be necessary to put in Liberty pastors in two or three of these centers until they have been developed and can be permanently churched. At Hilton, Dundalk and Pembroke we have been enabled to induce the local churches of Newport News, Baltimore and Bethlehem, to manage the problem concertedly and this may also be accomplished in the other centers.

It is understood, we think, by the boards that these Liberty Churches were required by the conditions prevailing in the reservations, conditions which made it impossible to

establish denominational churches, and which brought about the order of the War Department that there should be only one Protestant, one Catholic and one Hebrew church in each reservation. They are strictly religious societies, representing American Protestantism, with membership rolls by denominations. They are directed by staffs of religious workers, with a minimum of one pastor. Each church is underwritten by a denominational Home Missions Board or War Council but its management is under the Joint Committee on War Production Communities. These will continue as Liberty Churches during the period of reconstruction, or until the communities are turned back to civil control. It is impossible to know at this time how soon this will be done.

These Liberty Churches represent a striking achievement in cooperation in spite of the fact that in many respects they have been unsatisfactory to the boards and to the Committee. They have helped the churches in public confidence and in the confidence of the government and of the industries, and they are valuable as experiments for the future in addition to the actual work which they accomplished.

3. *Community Organization*

Liberty Churches have attracted a disproportionate part of the time and effort of the Joint Committee, due to the complications involved. They are not so important as the work which is being done by the churches in permanent communities where war industries have been developed on a large scale.

The work of the Joint Committee in these centers has been to unite the churches in some sort of war council to care for the new workingmen and their families, to strengthen existing churches for this purpose, to create new churches with as little waste and competitive effort as possible, to develop the sympathy and understanding of the churches with working people and to cooperate with civic, social and governmental agencies and officials working in these centers.

During these five months we have had 14 whole time community organizers at work and 12 half time. At present there are in the field 13 whole time and 7 part time workers. They are located in the more important centers such as Bethlehem, Chester and Pittsburgh, Pa., Newport News, Va., Baltimore, Md., the Calumet area, Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, the Mahoning Valley, Columbus, Marion,

Bucyrus and Mansfield, Ohio, Quincy, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oregon, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.

In the Calumet area, a secretary assigned by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., has been put in charge of the Calumet Church and Home Missions Federation previously established. In Buffalo and Pittsburgh the work is being directed by the Church Federations assisted by men assigned from the boards. In Cincinnati an unusual arrangement has been brought about in which the social agencies of the city and the churches, under the leadership of the churches, are co-operating in the care of the population about war industries, in the war-time service of the churches of that city and in the organization of the churches for community work. A similar cooperation is being worked out for the entire state of Ohio by Mr. H. D. Wehrly, whose services have been given to the Joint Committee by the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assigned the field of Ohio as a territorial organizer.

We have had one training conference for these organizers, held at Calvary Chapel, New York City, covering a period of four days, and a second conference is contemplated for the Ohio field.

There is urgent need of additional organizers for the following fields: Charleston and the Kenawha Valley, W. Va., Jacksonville, Fla., the Camden area Philadelphia, the shipbuilding plants north of Philadelphia, the territory about Ilion, N. Y., and the Albany area. One organizer is needed to assist the federations of Buffalo and Erie, and one organizer each from at least four of the denominations not now represented in Ohio, one organizer for Rock Island and Davenport, two additional organizers for New England, one for Southern New England and one for New Hampshire and Maine, and other centers should have attention that are not as urgent as these. There is urgent call for special workers on the Pacific Coast, coming from our two organizers and from the denominational superintendents of the coast states.

One important instruction to community organizers is to study the need for reinforcement of local congregations in these congested areas, and to report back the same to the proper denominational authorities. Seventeen such recommendations have been made or are in process of transmission and in several cases have already been acted upon by national boards, or areal officials.

Of the seven Liberty Churches, Nitro and Amatol are underwritten by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., with assistance at Amatol by the local Presbytery; Seven Pines and Muscle Shoals by the National War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Belcoville by the National Lutheran War Council, Penniman by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. and the local Presbytery; Ancor by the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of the whole time community organizers, now at work, three are furnished by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, one by the American Missionary Association, (Congregational), four by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions, one by the National War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one by the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the U. S., one by the Council of Women for Home Missions. Part time service is being given by one each of the Lutheran and Congregational churches, in addition to the work of church federations in Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

4. *Rural Fields*

Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, Rural Secretary of the Commission, began his work on the first of September. He had previously given voluntary whole time to the Commission on the Church and Social Service in interpreting the causes of the great war to rural areas, and in developing the contacts of rural churches with the Government. Since coming to the Joint Committee this work has been carried forward with renewed energy. He has established cooperation with the young people's societies and with the Y. M. C. A. in the United War Work Campaign. He has secured a large list of ministers, which it is expected will be increased to 3,000, to speak before farmers' institutes and in behalf of state secretaries of agriculture and councils of defense. A standard for Rural Liberty Churches has been drawn up by the Committee on Rural Fields, which has been welcomed by the Secretary of Agriculture and which is designed to lift up the standards of community work in rural fields.

Most important of all, an understanding has been reached with the Government in the work of reconstruction and in the care of demobilized soldiers, so far as these affect rural territory. It is understood that the Joint Committee will be expected to have general oversight of Protestant

interests in the large projects involving reclamation of arid and waste land and their colonization.

An important development of the work of the Rural Secretary is the discovery of numerous unchurched rural areas, reported frequently by the county agents of the Department of Agriculture, with whom the secretary is in correspondence. Seventeen such centers have been reported in two months, of which the following are typical: Certain sections of Warren County, New York, are unchurched; Parkersburg, W. Va., no resident pastor outside of the county seat; Slope County, North Dakota, reported no church service in the county on November 28—Catholic priest dead, Lutheran church abandoned, Presbyterian minister in war service, with no successor; the following counties report almost no resident rural pastors, Medford, Wisconsin, Henderson, Kentucky, Pacific, Washington, Greensburg, Louisiana, Columbia, Missouri, Redland, South Dakota.

The Rural Secretary is working in close relationship and under the direction of the Committee on Rural Fields, which consists of the denominational rural life secretaries.

5. *Women in Industries*

We have had at different times four women organizers or surveyors making studies of the work of women industrial workers in war centers, and our community organizers have it as part of their duties to interest and if possible to organize the women of the local churches in the communities in which they work, in behalf of the welfare of industrial women. The plan is to do everything that can be done within the church buildings, and to cooperate also with community effort. The Council of Women for Home Missions has placed Mrs. Robert D. Merrill in the field at Chester, Pa. The National Lutheran War Council gave the services of Miss Mary E. Markley during the summer, and the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church Miss Amy Blanche Green and Miss Helen Currier during the same period. The Council of Women for Home Missions is putting in an executive secretary and is organizing its national bodies and local societies for this and other forms of community social service. The responsibility for the work naturally goes to that Council.

6. *Negro Welfare*

Since Rev. Harold M. Kingsley came to the Committee

from the American Missionary Association (Congregational) the first of November, a good beginning has been made. Mr. Kingsley has visited the larger ordnance reservations to study the needs of Negro churches, and has taken up negotiations with the church boards for underwriting these pastors. An influential Negro pastor has been sent to Muscle Shoals for temporary service, and Mr. Kingsley has been requested by the manager to supply both a pastor and a welfare man. Mr. Kingsley has also collaborated with Dr. Finley in initial organization in southern lumber camps. Mr. Kingsley's main work, however, will consist in the organization of the Negro churches in the Negro sections of war industrial communities, to care for their own people and especially for immigrants from the south. An initial federation has been set up in Newark, N. J., the basis of this experiment, and a start has been made at Chester, Pa.

7. *Logging Camps*

At the suggestion of the Department of the Church and Country Life work of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Rev. W. E. Finley was assigned to the study of logging camps in North and South Carolina and Florida. Out of this study has come a recommendation, which has been approved in principle by the Joint Committee, that acting through the established home mission boards and in cooperation with the lumber industries, we should undertake to extend religious care and necessary forms of community service to those neglected and extremely needy fields. This will require the cooperation of the boards having to do with Negro welfare and especially of the Negro Churches themselves, and will receive the joint attention of Dr. Finley and Mr. Kingsley.

Rev. H. W. Pilot, surveyor of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, has made a study of logging camps in the Pacific northwest, extending from the Canadian border south. In this field are 80,000 men engaged in the cutting of timber and in the mills in the spruce forests. In the lumber industry of this entire field, 200,000 men work in 700 logging camps. Dr. Pilot recommends that 16 men be assigned to this field at the earliest possible date, and that cooperation be worked out with the Y. M. C. A. He calls attention also to the fact that this area is a center of an extremely aggressive social agitation and that the men who work in these camps must have special training.

It is planned that two of the experienced men of the Joint Committee shall visit this field in January to study the problem more intensively.

II. Regular Work of the Commission

The need of reconstruction work in the social service field has been central in the thought of the Commission in all its efforts. A conference of Federal Council leaders was held in January, 1918, at Atlantic City, at which the relation of the church to social and political problems was discussed. The findings of this conference called for a definite relation on the part of the church to the movement for industrial democracy. We are now working along lines which this conference made much clearer.

Cooperation with the Red Cross

In the Christmas drive of December, 1917, the Red Cross was persuaded to mail directly to every minister, priest and rabbi, asking the clergy of the nation to observe Red Cross Sunday and to do everything in their power to encourage people to unite with the Red Cross and to secure members. The clergy were also appealed to at the same time through the church press. In this Christmas drive one notable advance was made, in that for the first time, apparently, there was a united appeal by the churches of America, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew on behalf of a great cause.

In March, 1918, after repeated conferences with Mr. Persons of the Department of Civilian Relief, the Manual of Home Service was sent out to every priest, minister and rabbi in the United States, in order to secure their cooperation in the care of soldiers' families and dependents.

In addition to campaigning for the Red Cross the secretary at the request of Mr. Persons of the Department of Civilian Relief secured the organization and cooperation of the young people's societies of the Protestant Churches, representing 100,000 local societies and 5,000,000 members. As a result, in the spring of 1918, a special edition, entirely rewritten, of the Manual for Home Missions entitled "This Side of the Trenches," was issued in an edition of 750,000 copies and approximately 1,000,000 young people were organized in study classes throughout the country.

A carefully selected list of 500 ministers for Red Cross speakers, representing every state and every Protestant church was compiled for the Speakers' Department of the Red Cross and also a complete calendar of church assemblies, conventions, conferences and synods, with dates of meeting.

At the request of the Foreign Service Department of the Red Cross, and with the assistance of Mr. St. John of the Statistical Bureau of the Foreign Missions Conference, a list of 7,000 foreign missionaries was compiled. These were addressed by the Red Cross asking them to secure members and subscriptions from Americans overseas. At the suggestion of the Executive Secretary a second list comprising missions, hospitals, colleges and large mission centers, totaling 269, was compiled. The details as to physicians, nurses and hospital beds were secured with the idea that the Red Cross in emergencies or great calamities might cable money and authority to responsible persons. Later, the Church Poster of the Red Cross was mailed to all these persons.

In addition to these specific items of service, the Executive Secretary has on several occasions given service to the New York headquarters and to the Atlantic Division, in securing home service visitors and later in the campaign for the registration of nurses. The Executive Secretary has personally done a great deal of speaking and writing for the Red Cross.

Research Department

The Commission has long since projected a Research Department but had not been in a position to organize it. With the growth of the work in centers of war industries it became necessary to secure assistance for the Executive Secretary in the regular work of the Commission. Advantage of the situation was taken, therefore, to bring in on half time Rev. F. Ernest Johnson as Research Secretary.

An investigation was made early in the past summer into the condition of women in industries as affected by the war. This investigation led to the preparation of a pamphlet, "The Church and Women in Industry," as the Labor Sunday message of the Commission to the churches. This pamphlet has been circulated to the extent of perhaps 10,000 copies. The Y. W. C. A. has made much the largest use of it.

A Bibliography of Social Service was issued during the past summer, which has been favorably received, and has circulated fairly well.

The Commission, in cooperation with the Social Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church, has brought out a study outline in reconstruction problems, which, it is hoped, will be used extensively by classes in churches, clubs, and Christian Associations. Rev. Paul Moore Strayer of the Presbyterian Commission has done the major part of the work on this study.

The Research Secretary has been investigating the possibil-

ties of motion pictures from the point of view of religious education and social service. Arrangements are now being made for a joint experiment by the Commission, the religious education department of Union Theological Seminary, Teachers' College and the Community Motion Picture Bureau to determine, so far as possible, the educational value of motion pictures. The newly reorganized Commission on Christian Education is also being consulted on this matter. This experiment looks toward a permanent arrangement whereby the Commissions, in cooperation with the Community Motion Picture Bureau, will undertake to extend the use of motion pictures by churches, to guide in the selection of films and to stimulate production along more satisfactory and profitable lines.

Material on reconstruction problems is constantly being gathered, particularly those problems relating to industrial relations. The purpose of this work is to acquire the information necessary to form a contribution on the part of the church to the solution of current social problems.

Requests for information relating to social surveys, social service literature, etc., are being received and the aim of the department is to give accurate information in response to every inquiry, if it can be secured anywhere in New York. So far as possible, we shall encourage the reference of inquiries relating to the details of social work on the part of churches to denominational commissions. At the same time it is necessary for us to take the place of denominational commissions in communions where such have not been organized.

Social Hygiene

Nearly a year ago, the Executive Secretary was called to Washington for a conference with the Public Health Service, relative to the cooperation of the churches in the new national movement for the control of venereal diseases. He was made a member of the Committee on Civilian Cooperation and gave a great deal of time to the details of the program. We have finally created a Joint Committee on Social Hygiene with an equal representation of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches and the Commission on the Church and Social Service under the Chairmanship of Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, and have provided a plan for a budget sufficient to maintain a secretary. As secretary of this Joint Committee, the Executive Secretary secured the cooperation of the Sunday School Council in developing the educational feature of the movement, and has also arranged for cooperation of the churches with the Girls' Protective League through Miss Maude E. Miner.

Speaking and Writing

The Executive Secretary has done an increasing amount of speaking and writing. Courses of lectures were delivered at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, Silver Bay, New York, for the Young Women's Christian Association, Chautauqua, New York, and before the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference. Single lectures or addresses have been made in many cities, notably before Mt. Holyoke College; in the course on "Making a New World," at the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, under the joint auspices of the Thomas Wister Brown Graduate School of Haverford, of Haverford College and the Social Order Committee of Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends, and the Friends' Select School; before the Summer Conference of the National City Bureau at Eagles-mere, Pa.

Articles have been written for the *Survey*, the *Biblical World*, the *Homiletic Review*, the *World Outlook* and *Social Welfare* (Canadian). A new book, "*The Church and the Great War*," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, was issued in October. In addition, the Executive Secretary has been required to prepare questionnaires, manuals on community organizations, Liberty Churches, etc.

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, *Chairman.*

(*By the Executive Secretary in Dr. KING'S absence.*)

WORTH M. TIPPY, *Executive Secretary.*

COMMISSION ON TEMPERANCE

The Commission has proceeded during the year under the same organization as that of the previous year, its work being done, under the name of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, through a Joint Executive Committee.

The National Temperance Society has reorganized to adjust itself with the joint arrangement and its funds have been placed in a Trust Company with Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, and Alfred R. Kimball as trustees. The income of these funds comes to the general work as carried on by the Joint Executive Committee.

The secretarial work has been done by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland and Miss Annie E. Oldrey, the office director.

The three papers have been continued, *The National Advocate*, *The Banner* and the *Water Lily*, with a normally increasing circulation. The death of Dr. A. A. Hopkins on September 26th, for many years editor of *The National Advocate*, is recorded with deep regret. For the present *The Advocate* is being edited through the voluntary service of Rev. A. DeWitt Mason.

The Commission has cooperated with the Strengthen America Campaign, which need not be recorded here, inasmuch as it will be fully set forth in the report of Rev. Charles Stelzle, the director of the campaign.

The distribution of temperance literature has been somewhat larger than usual and there is a continued demand for such literature on the part of temperance organizations, Sunday Schools and similar organizations.

The Commission has continued to exercise its influence especially in the colleges and universities; in its movement to induce society women to abstain from the use and serving of intoxicants at social functions; and other similar movements.

The Commission has been represented in the National Dry Federation in its work under the direction of one of the associate secretaries of the Commission, Rev. Charles Scanlon. The National Dry Federation has presented a report of its work including a statement of finances.

The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, which was initiated at the Washington meeting of the Federal Council in the spring of 1917, has continued its work and its secretary, Rev. Arthur E. Whitney, has sent us a report as follows:

A year ago when we came together to hear the reports of the executive officers, we had clearly before us a carefully planned, well

laid out program of action, but with only a few months of history behind us. The program was well under way, but most of the detail work and emergency planning was still ahead of us.

Today we come together to read the eighteen months' history of the agency that has been carrying on the temperance educational work among the American soldiers and sailors. Once we were well under way, the field began to widen and has continued to do so all along. Increasing opportunities have offered themselves, and each one presenting its peculiar need and extreme importance, until many extensions and additions have been made to the original program, from time to time.

There would seem to be three natural divisions to this report: the program, as originally adopted and the progress made in carrying it out, and the extensions which have been made; the extent of cooperation of the participating organizations and the agencies through which we function in reaching the men; and the financial statement.

The Program

Herewith the items of the program as announced at our meeting a year ago:

To install a Stereomotorograph in every great training camp in this country, thereby reaching all the soldiers as they visit the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. Huts.

To furnish for each machine a new set of slides as often as required, especially designed to reach the man in uniform.

To place in every hut the most attractive posters and literature that printer's ink can produce.

To present to every fighter a specially prepared pocket manual carrying conviction on the Drink question.

To send such speakers as Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, Governor J. Frank Hanly, Ira Landrith, and others, to give addresses in the camps.

To furnish portable outfits for the smaller camps; to send commissions, if need be, to study conditions overseas; in short:

To do what needs to be done to fortify our fighters against alcohol.

Following is a brief, itemized statement showing what has been carried out in the various camps and in what proportions our program has reached the men:

Stereomotorographs: Two in France; one in Great Britain; two in Camp Lee; two in Camp Funston; one each in Camp Devens, Newport Training Station, Camps Upton, Merritt, Dix, Meade, Tidewater District, Greene, Hancock, Gordon, Jackson, Travis, Kelly Field, Beauregard, Pike, San Diego, Kearney, Fremont, Lewis, Fort Des Moines, Dodge, Taylor, Great Lakes Naval Station, Camps Custer, Grant, Sherman, Fort Benjamin Harrison. In addition to this, several of these machines have been used on circuits to reach many of the smaller camps, forts and training stations. According to the records received at our office, a conservative estimate shows that approximately 1,200,000 men in the camps in this country have been reached with the Stereomotorographs each month.

Slides: Three complete series of slides have been made and distributed, making a total number of slides used of over four thousand.

Literature: Five hundred thousand copies of each of the

pamphlets known as the "Fighter" and "Dolled-up Booze" have been printed and sent to the camps in this country, where they have all been distributed.

Speakers: Many capable men have given us dates from time to time in the camps. Two schedules were of particular importance. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence True Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Waring, made a very successful auto trip through several of the camps in the East, covering a period of two weeks. Dr. Ira Landrith made a tour of the camps in the South, covering a period of nearly two months. Manifestly good results came from these and other meetings.

Posters: Over a thousand units of the poster outfits have been installed in the various camps in the country, and have been kept regularly supplied with new posters to use in the frames, as schedules provided for. A total of about nineteen thousand posters have been printed and used in the frames.

Stereoscopes: One hundred of these outfits, equipped with a total of four thousand of the views, were made and distributed to the more isolated and smaller camps, that were not in any way being reached by the items of our program.

Animated Cartoons: Seven different cartoons, varying in length from one to two hundred feet, have been made and sufficient positives of the original negative were made to reach all the available circuits. The total number of feet of film used is approximately thirty-five thousand. These are circulated to the huts by the only film agency under the direction of the War and Navy Departments, and have been going out at the rate of one in every two months. They go to 246 camps and are shown in more than 1,000 buildings, including the huts of the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Hostess Houses, Camp Libraries, and in many instances in the barracks. Besides the number of men reached on this side during the last year, for the last four months our cartoons have been included in the overseas circuits, reaching every point where our men are stationed: United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia, and other places.

Commissions: Our Chairman, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, spent nearly four months making first hand investigations in the camps in the United Kingdom and France, in the early part of 1918. The complete report of his findings will be given by Dr. Poling in a separate report.

Cooperation: The support which the Chaplains of the Army and Navy, the Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., in actually making the application of the several items of the program to the men, has been splendid, and at all times helpful. Many timely suggestions have been offered from time to time and the attitude of these already overburdened men has continued from the first to be one of pulling together to get across a program of education on a subject, which they have unanimously agreed was necessary.

The United Committee has been officially recognized and designated as the one agency to do this type of work in the Army and Navy, by the War and Navy Department, through the Social Hygiene Instruction Division of the War and Navy Department's Commissions on Training Camp Activities. All of our material is censored by this Department before being sent to the camps, so that when it reaches the men it bears the endorsement of the War and Navy Department. The finest kind of cooperation has existed between

the United Committee and the above named Department, and many helpful and timely suggestions have been given from time to time. All of our field work is approved by the above agency, when it reaches the points of contact.

The headquarters offices and Executive branches of the War Work Councils of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Knights of Columbus, have kept in very close touch with our program and their secretaries, and a fine spirit of cooperation has made possible the good results, which are apparent on every hand.

Cooperation of the Participating Organizations

The American Temperance Board of the Disciples of Christ Church contributed five hundred dollars for a Stereomotorograph unit, which is now in France.

The Anti-Saloon League of America, through its Publishing Department, contributed five hundred thousand copies of the thirty-two page manual known as "The Fighter."

The Baptist Young People's Union sent out a series of appeal letters, which resulted in a contribution of \$54.60.

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church set aside \$3,000, for a contribution to be used for the animated cartoons. About half of this amount has been spent. Dr. Clarence True Wilson's trip through several of the Eastern Camps was also a part of the contribution of this Board.

The Catholic Prohibition League found it was not in position to raise any funds, but Father Curran sent in his personal check and good wishes.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union authorized an appeal which resulted in a contribution of \$150.00.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, furnished several hundred names, from whom several thousand dollars have been received, gave us several full-page ads in the *National Advocate* and provided office equipment and rent to an amount equalling \$2,000.

The Flying Squadron Foundation is arranging to give us the services of Governor J. Frank Hanly, and has furnished advertising space in the *National Inquirer*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has given nearly \$2,000; furnished space in the *Statesman*; besides the services of some of its secretaries from time to time.

The International Order of Good Templars has sent in \$450, and the balance of \$50 is assured to fully provide for a stereomotorograph unit which has been in constant use at Camp Merritt.

The International Reform Bureau furnished a list of about one hundred names.

The National Women's Temperance Union has provided funds for twenty-six of the stereomotorographs, or a total of \$13,000, and given much space in the *Union Signal* and other publications.

The Scientific Temperance Federation has been preparing the material for most of the slides, the work on which amounts to about \$1,500.

The Sons of Temperance contributed a little over two hundred dollars toward a stereomotorograph.

The Temperance Board of the Presbyterian Church furnished five hundred thousand copies of the sixteen-page pamphlet known as "Dolled-Up Booze," amounting to \$598.40.

The Unitarian Temperance Society contributed \$500 for a stereomotorograph.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor authorized an appeal, which resulted in a contribution of \$2,808.67, besides advertising space in the *Christian Endeavor World*.

Thus it will be seen that out of the twenty-two organizations, whose names appear on our stationery and literature, as participating organizations, only four have failed to contribute any tangible support.

Many of the reform and religious papers have furnished us space for articles, from time to time. The *Christian Herald*, the only one keeping a complete record of the returns received as a result of the articles and editorials appearing in their publication, raised a total of \$432.37.

Financial Statement

All moneys received since the organization of the Committee have been deposited in the Fifth National Bank of New York City, and all money expended has been drawn out by voucher checks. Nearly all contributions have been received directly at the bank, where a special clerk is assigned to open all mail addressed to our Treasurer, D. Leigh Colvin. A daily statement of deposits and a monthly statement of balances are received from the bank. All checks are signed by the Treasurer, D. Leigh Colvin, and the Executive Secretary, Arthur E. Whitney. Complete records of all transactions, deposits, expenditures, etc., are kept at the office. On Sept. 13, 1918, the Security Audit Company of New York City rendered us a complete financial report of our books, for the first fiscal year. This report was made by a Certified Public Accountant.

Financial Report of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy From July 26 to Dec. 13, Inclusive

Receipts:

Contributions from individuals, etc.....	\$2,099.73
Received from pledges	496.95
Received from Christian Endeavor Societies.....	1.55
Received from Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.....	266.34
Received from Women's Temperance Union.....	2,502.50
Received from other organizations, including Sons of Temperance, \$55.56; Scientific Temp. Federation, \$54.50; International Order of Good Templars, \$25.00; Catholic Total Abstinence Union, \$150; Methodist Board of Temperance, \$454.52	739.58
Miscellaneous (cross entry)	50.00
 Total	\$6,156.65

Disbursements:

Salary	\$1,041.65
Travelling Expenses	527.15
Postage	250.20
Multigraphing, Printing, Literature	182.60
Office Supplies	258.85
Office Help	418.25
Telephone, Telegrams, Freight, Express	34.71
Stereomotorgraphs	697.49
Slides	110.74
Posters	1,250.46
Films and Cartoons	519.50
Miscellaneous (Cross Entry \$50.00)	108.88
Total	\$5,400.48
Receipts from July 26 to December 13	6,156.65
Disbursements from July 26 to December 13	5,400.48
Gain	\$ 756.17
Total amount received since organization of Committee	\$43,660.64
Total amount disbursed since organization of Committee	29,298.38
Balance on hand December 13	\$14,362.26
Balance on hand December 13	14,362.26
Balance on hand July 26	13,606.09
Gain	\$ 756.17

REMARKS:

For many months it has been thought best to send our work overseas in a more material way, but in the process of investigating just what could be done and to what extent our program would have to be extended to reach the overseas field adequately, the Armistice was signed; the S. A. T. C. units in the colleges (which we were all ready to reach) were ordered demobilized; the flow of soldiers to Europe was stopped; conditions, both here, and abroad, were changed; and the men in the camps in this country began to be released from duty. It has presented a new problem. The need for this kind of work is more vital now than ever before. Whereas up to only a few weeks ago nearly four million of men were straining every nerve to get to the front, most of them are now out from under the strain and are anxious to get back to their former civilian pursuits. With the natural tendency to let down given its best chance to assert itself, the problem of the United Committee still remains unfinished.

If it were necessary to keep drink from our men while they were training in camps in this country, it is also necessary that everything possible be done to prevent the forming of light wine drinking habits to be brought back home with the men on their return.

In addition to extending our program so as to meet the situation now confronting us overseas, it must be borne in mind that much of the work already done will have to be repeated during this period of demobilization, and with a daily audience of nearly four million men (although this of course will be gradually diminished) we shall have lost the supreme opportunity to reach these men on this subject, if we fail to do it NOW.

To show you concrete evidence of the genuine and generous response which the fighters have given to facts and truths about the alcohol question, presented in a fair and convincing way, would be to invite you to sit down for a day in front of our correspondence

files, and read for yourself the letters from the men and the Secretaries, telling us of the good they have gotten from the stories told by our equipment, urging us to send more, and commanding us to continue to keep them supplied with new stuff on the subject.

Correspondence has been voluminous; details have not been few in number; emergencies demanding quick action have arisen on every hand; problems such as are bound to arise in promoting a program of this size have had to be solved; and our report would not be complete until we express our appreciation, in terms of utmost sincerity, for the consideration of our correspondents, the many helpful and timely suggestions, and the hearty support and spirit of cooperation shown at all times by those with whom it has been our rare privilege and extreme good fortune to work.

The Commission has also cooperated with the General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council and on May 14th the following memorial was presented to the President and Congress.

A Message to the President and to the Congress of the United States of America

Our nation has, we profoundly believe, with clean hands and pure heart, engaged in conflict for lofty and unselfish ends.

The attainment of those ends demands all the moral powers of our people, the conservation of our economic resources and the highest efficiency in service.

These powers are impaired, this efficiency is greatly decreased, and our national vitality diminished by the liquor traffic and all its attendant evils, resulting in the waste of food, the waste of labor, and the waste of life itself.

Having duly recognized this in our army and navy by having taken measures to prevent the use of liquor by our troops, we believe that those who remain and serve at home should willingly apply to themselves the same principles which they apply to our soldiers and sailors and should submit to the same limitations for the welfare of the nation.

Therefore, In the interest of those who defend our nation, for the saving of our own supplies of food, for the highest efficiency of the industries which provide our means of warfare, and for the strengthening of the moral health of the people, we earnestly urge the President and the Congress of the United States to take steps to prevent, during the entire period of the war, by whatever means are feasible, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor of all kinds for use as a beverage, including the importation of all liquor.

The National Service and War-Time Commissions of the American Churches

*Federal Council of the Churches of
Christ in America—*

Frank Mason North, President

*Charles S. Macfarland,
General Secretary*

*General War-Time Commission of
the Churches—*

Robert E. Speer, Chairman

*William Lawrence,
Vice-Chairman*

*William Adams Brown,
Secretary*

Committee on War-Time Prohibition Memorial—

Charles S. Macfarland
 William A. Harbison
 Daniel A. Poling
 Carl E. Milliken
 William I. Haven

War-Work Committee of the American Christian Convention—

F. G. Coffin, *Chairman*

The War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention

George W. Coleman, *Chairman*
 Samuel Z. Batten, *Secretary*

The Permanent Committee on Temperance of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches of the U. S. A. (General Synod)—

Edwin C. Dinwiddie, *Chairman*
 Charles F. Steck, *Secretary*
 William H. Gotwald,
General Secretary

War Welfare Commission of the Evangelical Synod of North America—

William N. Dresel, *Chairman*
 Reinhold Niebuhr, *Secretary*

National War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church—

Joseph F. Berry, *Chairman*
 W. F. McDowell, *Chairman*,
Executive Committee
 Theodore S. Henderson,
Executive Officer

War-Time Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—

Walter R. Lambuth, *Chairman*
 John M. Moore, *Secretary*

The War Commission of the Methodist Protestant Church

Lyman E. Davis, *Chairman*
 Charles H. Beck, *Secretary*
 C. E. Wilbur

War Council of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention—

B. D. Gray

The National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches—

Kenyon L. Butterfield,
Chairman
 Henry A. Atkinson,
Executive Secretary

War Emergency Committee for the Disciples of Christ—

Frederick W. Burnham
 E. M. Bowman
 Keith Vawter, *Secretary*

The Commission on National Service of the Evangelical Association—

S. C. Breyfogel, *Chairman*
 F. C. Berger, *Secretary*

National Service Commission of the Reformed Church in the United States—

Charles E. Schaeffer, *President*
 W. Stuart Cramer,
Secretary-Treasurer

War Commission of the Episcopal Church—

William Lawrence, *Chairman*
 Geo. Craig Stewart, *Secretary*

War Commission of the United Brethren—

G. M. Mathews, *Chairman*
 H. H. Fout, *Secretary*

War Service Commission of the United Evangelical Church—

H. Franklin Schlegel, *Secretary*

National Service Commission of the United Presbyterian Church—

Thomas C. Pollock, *Chairman*
 Lytle R. Free, *Secretary*

War Work Council of the Unitarian Churches—

Samuel A. Eliot, *Chairman*
 Elmer S. Forbes, *Secretary*

General War Work Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.—

James I. Vance, *Chairman*
 A. S. Johnson, *Vice-Chairman*
 C. Groshon Gunn,
Executive Secretary

The Executive Committee of the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.—

John F. Carson, Chairman
Ford C. Ottman,

Executive Secretary

Executive Committee of the War Service Commission of the Reformed Church in America—

Oscar M. Voorhees, Chairman
W. N. P. Dailey,

Executive Secretary

National Sunday School War Council—

Edgar Blake, Chairman
John L. Alexander, Secretary

War Board of the Salvation Army

Commander Evangeline Booth,
Chairman
Colonel Edward J. Parker,

Secretary

Interdenominational Young People's Commission—

Daniel A. Poling, President
William R. Hall, Secretary

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations—

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman
William Sloane, Vice-Chairman
John R. Mott, General Secretary

War-Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the U. S. A.—

Mrs. Robert E. Speer,
President of the National Bd.
Mrs. John French, Acting Chairman of the War Work Council

The Commission presents the following actions for the approval of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council:

Whereas, By the favor of God, conditions in the United States are such as to enable the friends of the temperance reform here to offer assistance to the movement in other countries, and

Whereas, In 1917, the United States and Canada, through 184 denominational, interdenominational and independent societies, contributed \$20,437,861 to foreign missions, had 11,187 missionaries, and 50,470 native helpers on the foreign fields, where there were 1,203,317 communicants in mission churches, and 697,807 pupils in mission schools, and

Whereas, All of this equipment, together with knowledge of the language, people, countries and conditions offer a direct and immediate approach through naturally friendly channels for temperance work, and

Whereas, We are reliably informed that the Gospel is being hindered and natives debauched in these mission fields by alcoholic beverages and furthermore, that certain liquor interests are not only sending their wares but transferring their business to such fields, and

Whereas, Some of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council have appropriated considerable sums of money for international temperance work and expressed a desire to cooperate with the Council's Commission on Temperance within the field of religious effort and with the International Prohibition Confederation in general work; be it therefore resolved,

1. That this Commission expresses its pleasure at this aggressive forward step on the part of its constituent bodies, and, in harmony with its constitution and principles, pledges its influence and cooperation.

2. That since there is need of immediate action and also of work without distinction of creed, party, or race, and since the Interna-

tional Prohibition Confederation is organized and recognized in many countries, is in harmony with our principles, and is the product of the experience and judgment of many people in many lands, this Commission suggests the cooperation of the International Sunday School Association, the United Society of Christian Endeavor and other young people's organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, organizations of laboring men and other organizations through said Confederation for such work as can be done more effectively in union than in separation.

3. That we approve of the convening of a conference on international temperance work by the International Prohibition Confederation, in the connection with the meetings of the various temperance groups in Washington, D.C., during the week of December 15th, 1918, and that a committee consisting of Charles Scanlon, Rufus W. Miller, Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, and E. C. Dinwiddie be appointed to arrange for said conference on behalf of this Commission.

4. Since conditions in Europe, Latin America and the non-Christian world are such now as to afford exceptional opportunity to prevent the entrenchment of the evils of strong drink and habit forming drugs, it is our judgment that this work should proceed with the utmost dispatch compatible with constructive plans and available means.

5. That this Commission thanks the United Committee on War Temperance Activities and the National Dry Federation for the careful reports submitted and expresses its appreciation of their activities and financial methods.

6. That this Commission expresses its strong conviction that with the advent of national prohibition the work of Church Temperance Boards, Committees and other temperance organizations should be maintained at the highest point of efficiency. Personal abstinence should be everywhere stressed, the economic, social, physical and moral advantages of such habits emphasized and the patriotic duty of law enforcement made clear. Money spent in maintaining such agencies until prohibition is generally accepted will be wise economy.

7. That the committee named in Resolution 3 shall also be constituted a committee on survey to report at a future meeting of this Commission things which it may be desirable to undertake, during the period of reconstruction, in the field of temperance.

CARL E. MILLIKEN, *Chairman of Commission.*

RUFUS W. MILLER, *Chairman,*

Joint Executive Committee.

COMMISSION ON CHURCH AND COUNTRY LIFE

The war work of the Commission, begun immediately after our entering the war and recorded in a previous report, was largely taken over and carried on by the rural department of the War-Time Commission. But in Ohio effective work was continued through the Ohio Rural Life Association and became an important factor in speeding up war service in the rural districts.

Investigation has continued to be an important part of the Commission's work during the year. It will be recalled that in the summer of 1914 the State of Ohio was selected by the Commission on the Church and Country Life as a place for investigation, experiment, and demonstration. Testing the possibilities of interdenominational and independent organization in assisting the conservation and improvement of the rural church became one of the most important features of the work. Since the statement of the facts and the conclusions of the survey made a year ago, this work has gone steadily on and perhaps is one of the most valuable services rendered by the Commission. It was necessary to learn the local conditions and the attitude of the people in the communities upon the question of improving them. But it was of no less importance to find out to what extent the overhead officials representing the denominations were willing and able to assist in this improvement.

The work of organization and reconstruction under the direction of the Ohio Rural Life Association has been a satisfactory and fairly thorough test of both these questions.

It has been found that in a very large proportion of the rural communities, probably in a great majority of them, the people desire better church conditions. They are readily responsive to reasonable suggestions. They are eager to adopt the measures for improvement which the Association is able to give them. Failure in a community to reform its church life and turn decline into progress is almost invariably due to lack of willing and intelligent cooperation on the part of denominational officials.

The investigation and experience of the Association in reconstruction of rural church life leaves no doubt, within the area investigated, as to the ability of an active interdenominational or strong independent organization fully to meet the conditions of the restoration of a vigorous country church and rural life. Many incidents could be cited in proof of this finding of the investigation and some are given in the report of the survey, which is now being published under the title "Six Thousand

Country Churches." This will appear under the imprint of the Federal Council.

The chief accomplishments of the four years' work in Ohio are:

1. The ascertaining of the acute condition of the rural church and awakening the church as a whole to the imperative need of meeting it.

2. The discovery and testing of a practical method of meeting the situation.

3. Such an arranging and publication of the facts as will prevent serious questioning of the conclusions reached, thus making possible strong, united action in a forward movement.

On the basis of what is thus accomplished, reconstruction work is made easily possible which should vitally affect the entire religious life of the nation.

The Rural Secretary of the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, was elected by the Committee of Direction as its Executive Secretary.

The report of the work financed and carried on under the Joint Committee on War Production Communities is herewith appended as a matter of interest and report for the Church and Country Life Commission:

First—An inspiring war story of a country church entitled "One Hundred Per Cent. American," by Elmer J. Bouher, was published.

Second—A canvass of denominational and interdenominational Young Peoples' Societies was made which indicates a great need for a program for rural work in this field. We have secured the promise of an adequate discussion of the Interdenominational Commission of Young Peoples' Societies.

Third—Responding to a call from several States, letters were sent to every State Superintendent of the larger denominations asking for the names of country ministers who could be used as speakers at farmers' institutes, orchard demonstrations, and similar gatherings. All the State Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Council of Defense were then notified that this service would be available to them. The response has been prompt and enthusiastic on both sides. Twelve hundred men were listed for this service. This work has been entirely under the efficient care of the Office Secretary for Rural Work, Mrs. Odiorne.

Fourth—A Standard for Rural Liberty Churches has

been drawn up. These churches will be nominated by county agents and similar officials. The designation will be on the basis of service rendered by the church in the causes growing out of the war and looking toward the reconstruction period. Once designated, the pastors of these churches, through their Boards, will be used for propaganda work in their own neighborhoods. President Wilson has endorsed this plan as an addition "most welcome and important to the enterprise of drawing the nation together into a single loyal team of workers for the interests of the nation and of the world." Hon. D. S. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, writes that his department "welcomes the cooperation of your organization." He believes that the program will "render highly useful service."

If demobilization is delayed long enough to permit land reclamation plans now foreshadowed to mature, and new agricultural communities are created by the Government on land now waste, the church should be prepared to prevent waste from overlapping, using methods analogous to those developed in the industrial and ordnance war communities.

The Commission would also report a most encouraging cooperation with the National Board of Farm Organizations. The Country Church is recognized as on a par with any agency in ministering to rural people. Similarly, the county agents of the Federal Department of Agriculture have expressed themselves freely as to the function of the church, and there is developing a body of opinion that is most valuable from more than a thousand trained laymen as to the function of the church. It is significant that while these men are concerned with social religion, they are insistent also on the spiritual emphasis of the church.

Some leaders of national agencies engaged in promoting programs of community organization in the open country are disregarding the church in their work. They feel that the church is too weak, too divided to function. The Commission passed this resolution at its meeting and desires the support of the Council in it:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission on Church and Country Life of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that in the promotion of equipment for community purposes the democratic principle of local autonomy should be recognized in determining the establishment of the local program and in the choice of the agencies best qualified in equipment and leadership for carrying out this program."

The Commission calls the attention of the national agencies

officially interested in the promotion of community life programs that in hundreds of communities throughout the land the church is locally recognized as the best qualified agency for community work and is now equipped or stands ready to provide adequate equipment for such community service.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, *Chairman.*

COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

At the last meeting of the Commission on Christian Education, held in Cincinnati, December 13, 1917, the conviction was expressed that a reorganization of the Commission was desirable in order to bring it into closer relation to various inter-church bodies engaged in Christian Education. Steps were taken at that time looking toward such reorganization, the details of which were worked out in subsequent meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commission. The first meeting of the newly constituted Commission was called in connection with the session of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

A brief survey of recent movements in the field of Christian Education will throw some light upon the situation in which the Commission found itself and justify its somewhat radical procedure in effecting a reorganization of its membership.

The Movement Toward Coordination of Effort and Correlation of Educational Programs

Among recent significant examples of cooperative effort in Christian education, some are obviously related to conditions incident to the war and may be classed as emergency measures. Others indicate a desire for closer cooperation on the part of established interdenominational agencies. In either case it may be assumed that the movement is symptomatic of a widespread desire for increased effectiveness in Christian education as well as of the purpose to conceive of the educational task in its broader aspects and as a vital factor in the churches' contribution to human welfare. A few typical instances may be mentioned.

Examples of Emergency Measures

Emergency measures involving interdenominational cooperation are to be found in the local community, where Sunday schools of different churches have united in order to save fuel, or because the teaching force has been weakened through the demands which the war has made. In war production communities, the Commission on Christian Education has cooperated with the Joint Committee of the Home Missions Council and Social Service Commission in working out plans for the interdenominational Liberty Churches. Similar collaboration has taken place in college communities, where the Council of Church Boards has acted in cooperation with the National Government; in army camps in this country and in France, as seen in the educational work of the Christian Associations; in

a nation-wide campaign for recruits for the ministry as planned by the General War-Time Commission and in educational programs of a general nature, such as the Outline Studies of the Problems of Reconstruction, prepared by a special committee of the Federal Council; the proposed campaign for the observance of Health Sunday and a comprehensive program for social hygiene and sex education, to be carried on by the Government in cooperation with the Social Service Commission, the Commission on Christian Education and the Sunday School Council; the work of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook appointed by the Federal Council; the Studies of Community Organization for Religious Education, carried on under the auspices of the Religious Education Association and the cooperation of the Sunday School War Council with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Cooperation of Established Agencies

In the local community the forces engaged in religious education are becoming organized for interdenominational co-operation. Examples are found in New York in the organization of Protestant teachers engaged in week-day religious education, in the organization of representatives of Evangelical Protestant Churches to promote week-day religious education, and in the still more inclusive interdenominational organization with a similar purpose. In the city of Detroit, the employed directors of religious education have effected a local, interdenominational organization. The Sunday School Council, in whose membership some thirty denominations are represented, has conducted during the past year a vigorous, nation-wide campaign for the promotion of new courses for the training of teachers and the organization of training classes. It has also in contemplation a cooperative program for the organization of denominational forces, for Christian education within the local community.

The International Sunday School Association, at its last Convention, announced its purpose to engage in an extensive campaign for the promotion of community training schools for teachers of religion.

The Missionary Education Movement and the Sunday School Council Committee on Lesson Courses have been at work upon a correlated program of Sunday School instruction and training in missions and social service.

The Theological Seminaries have formed an association, looking toward a permanent organization of the forces engaged in theological education.

All these are indicative of a deepening interest in religious education, a quickened sense of its vital importance, and a growing appreciation of the magnitude and complexity of the task. They also serve to emphasize the fact that the churches, as yet, have no means of formulating for themselves the educational task in its more comprehensive aspects, nor of relating effectively to each other the various agencies engaged in specialized phases of the educational enterprise.

Reorganization of the Commission on Christian Education

It was this need of an agency for effective coordination of interdenominational educational agencies and correlation of educational programs which led the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council to determine upon reorganization. While its membership had been chosen with great care and included a widely representative company of leaders in religious education, the Commission felt that it still lacked certain features essential to its effectiveness. It was thought to be especially desirable that some way should be found for bringing the various official interdenominational agencies of religious education into organic relationship to each other through the Commission on Christian Education, thus providing a natural and recognized agency for economical and effective cooperation.

After repeated conference and discussion with representatives of interdenominational agencies, on April 12, 1918, the Executive Committee of the Commission on Christian Education took the following action:

It seems desirable that the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council be reconstituted so as to become a joint Commission composed of official representatives of the following organizations: The Council of Church Boards; Missionary Education Movement; the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations; the World's Sunday School Association; together with a like number to be appointed by the Federal Council in the usual manner, in order to secure the closest coordination among interchurch forces in the field of religious education in this country. The number of representatives should not exceed twenty from each organization. If this is agreed upon by these several organizations, then the present Commission on Christian Education should be discontinued.

It is further recommended: That the Commission as thus constituted take cognizance of the specific suggestions embodied in the report of the present Commission as published in the annual report of the Federal Council, 1917, pages 171-175.

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee of the Commission on Christian Education recommend the above action to early and favor-

able consideration of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and that if approved by them a copy of this action be sent to each of the organizations concerned with the request for early consideration and reply.

This action was referred to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and approved by that body, May 9, 1918.

In pursuance of this action, the Commission on Christian Education entered into correspondence with the agencies named, viz: The Council of Church Boards, the Missionary Education Movement, the Sunday School Council and the World's Sunday School Association, asking each one to nominate not to exceed twenty persons to be appointed by the President of the Federal Council upon the new Commission on Christian Education and to serve thereon as the official representatives of these respective organizations.

The organizations named submitted in due time their lists of nominees. On November 8 the Executive Committee of the Commission met to prepare its own list of members to represent agencies and movements less definitely or officially to be classed as interdenominational.

Membership of the New Commission

These lists were all submitted to the President of the Federal Council who has appointed therefrom the members of the new Commission on Christian Education. The new Commission held its first meeting in connection with the session of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council at Atlantic City, December 10 and 11. At this meeting further changes were made in the basis of membership, it being voted that the representation of official agencies of the churches engaged in education be limited to ten each, and that other similar agencies in the field of Christian education be offered membership upon the Commission to the number of not to exceed five representatives each.

The Commission considered favorably a proposal to hold, perhaps within a year, a Convocation on Religious Education, for the purpose of studying the educational task of the churches in this time and formulating educational programs and policies.

B. S. WINCHESTER, *Chairman.*

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL

As stated in previous reports this Commission is intimately related to the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship. These two bodies elect a Joint Executive Committee and carry on all their work in common. This is accordingly a joint report of their common work. The expenditures for the current year (1918) amount to approximately \$22,700.

The outstanding feature of the year's activities has been our cooperation in the nation-wide campaign of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

We have subordinated our former plans for intensive education in order that we might direct our principal energy to co-operation in this campaign.

Previous to its opening, Dr. Gulick made a considerable number of addresses in the East, one of the most important of which was that delivered at the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at Garden City in January. This address was published in a number of magazines and good results are still being realized from it.

Activities in direct cooperation with the Moral Aims Committee:

(a) Early in the year, in preparation for the coming campaign, a brief announcement was mailed to 20,000 pastors. A special letter explaining the purposes and plans for the campaign, together with the Declaration of Principles and a printed circular containing an announcement of the campaign, was sent to about 14,000 influential citizens.

(b) Letters announcing the campaign centers and meetings were sent to all members of the American Council of the World Alliance and its constituency.

(c) At the request of the Executive Secretary of the Moral Aims Committee, letters were written to the presidents and secretaries of practically all of the women's church federations and inter-denominational missionary federations, putting them in touch with the local committees having in view the organization of a parallel meeting for women in the afternoon and a joint mass meeting for men and women in the evening.

(d) Special literature was mailed to leaders in campaign centers following the meetings conducted by the campaign committee.

(e) A special letter and appropriate literature were mailed to delegates who attended the convention of the League to Enforce Peace, where announcement had been made of the campaign.

(f) During January, February and March, in addition to service on the Literature Committee, the Secretary gave a number of addresses on the Moral Aims of the War, in the preliminary campaign in New Jersey. Early in April he started on an extended trip which took him as far as the Pacific Coast, during which he gave addresses in eight states and thirty-seven cities.

In the summer conferences, especially those conducted by Women's Missionary Agencies, such as Northfield, Chambersburg, Winona Lake, etc., some notable classes were taught using our course of study, "A New Era in Human History," and splendid results are being realized. Many well-known summer conferences in distant parts of the country were also open for our course but no workers were available.

The total number of addresses delivered by the Secretary during the year, including those given for the Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, has been 204.

From the office there have been sent out 10,269 typewritten letters and 28,611 multigraphed letters. We have published 229,000 pamphlets and leaflets, amounting to approximately 1,154,890 pages.

Denominational missionary and church papers and magazines have given us considerable publicity.

The study classes already organized, the distribution of our literature, and our various efforts at publicity, have created an increasing demand for suitable programs, leaflets, courses of study and books on internationalism. Our great need at present is for appropriate popular literature to meet this demand.

A literature and membership department has been a logical development of our program and methods. In addition to our two study courses with Helps for Leaders of Discussion Groups, about twenty pamphlets and leaflets are available. In our price list this year are included such books as Dr. Lynch's "Challenge," Prof. Fosdick's "Challenge of the Present Crisis," Dr. Speer's "The Christian Man, the Church and the War," President Faunce's "The New Horizon of State and Church," Dr. Macfarland's "The Churches of Christ in Time of War," and the "Manual of Interchurch Work."

In spite of the absence of Dr. Gulick from the office for three extended trips and in spite of the absence of the Associate Secretary for a number of months because of injuries received in a railroad accident met in the course of her official work, the office staff has maintained a high degree of efficiency and has turned out a large amount of work.

Although our work for the year has been largely subordinated to that of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, and although it has been impossible to provide popular literature for church and young people's groups, the department on literature and membership had received \$2,650.00.

The war has come to a victorious end. The objections of many, even earnest Christians, to any kind of campaign that did not concern itself exclusively with the winning of the war

is now removed. The importance of establishing a world order in which great world wars may be made forever impossible is clear to millions of Christians. In view of these facts an unsurpassed opportunity is now before us for a church-wide organized massing of Christian forces for this end. In some way the churches of America should be made a vital and effective factor in establishing and in maintaining a Christian world order. The dilettante feeble methods of the past should give way to methods commensurate with the world situation.

W. H. P. FAUNCE, *Chairman.*

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT

This Commission has carried on its work during the past year along the general lines of previous years. The Commission has held several meetings with eminent Japanese and Chinese visitors. Consultations of great value were thus made possible.

The Advisory Secretary for Japan, early in the year, presented to the Commission a paper discussing in some detail a plan for an International Far Eastern Commission to be established by the proposed League of Nations, by which to provide for the permanent interests and rights of both China and Japan. This paper was the subject of discussion at two meetings of the Commission.

At the invitation of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, Mr. Gulick devoted several months to extensive speaking trips, the longest of which took him to the Pacific Coast. He spoke not only at the regular church services on the Moral Aims of the War but at a number of Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs and Trade Boards.

These opportunities for wide observation have deepened the conviction that there is a steadily improving attitude of mind on the part of Americans toward the Japanese and Chinese. This improvement is particularly noticeable on the Pacific Coast.

On account of these trips, the meetings of the Commission have not been as frequent as they otherwise would have been.

On his return from California in June, in view of this situation, in conference with the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Gulick prepared and sent a letter to Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, relative to the importance of changing our laws dealing with the privilege of naturalization. It is here-with reproduced. A brief letter of similar import was also sent to President Wilson.

"DEAR SIR:

"I have recently returned from a rather extensive trip through the Southwestern and Pacific Coast States, speaking under the auspices of the 'National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.' I wish to report to you certain facts bearing on American-Japanese relations.

"In general the mutual attitude of Americans and Japanese in those states has distinctly improved during the past three years. Each side is learning. Moreover, the Japanese have responded so generally and so generously to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross appeals that they have made a splendid impression on their neighbors as loyal Americans, even though they are not citizens.

"I found, however, among the Japanese, considerable restiveness because of the refusal of our courts to grant privileges of naturali-

zation. I understand that a Japanese volunteered to join the army and was refused on the ground that he could not become a citizen. I was told by one of the secretaries of a Japanese Association that many Japanese would gladly volunteer if permitted to become citizens.

"To my mind it is highly important that we should hold Japan and China to complete cooperation with the democratic nations of the world. It is important both for winning the war and also for establishing permanently a peaceful world. Probably no single step in doing this is more needed just now than that of removing from our laws the act of 1882, which forbids the giving of citizenship to Chinese, and that interpretation of our laws made only since 1906 which has prevented the naturalization of Japanese.

"As you no doubt know, a case is now before the Supreme Court to test the validity of that interpretation. I am somewhat anxious in regard to the matter. Should the case be decided favorably to the Japanese it would cause resentment among certain Americans who quite likely would at once introduce a bill into Congress specifically forbidding the giving of citizenship to Japanese. This would, if passed, cause fresh irritation in Japan and a deepening of the conviction that America will never give Japanese in America really fair and equal treatment. This conviction would deepen the chasm already existing between the 'East and the West' and could not fail to be utilized by the Anti-American German propaganda in Japan. Should the case be decided unfavorably to the Japanese the same result would be produced in Japan.

"Japan and China are now in a practical, though not in a technical sense, our allies. China is a republic in form and struggling to be one in fact. We are in the great war to make the world safe for democracy and to secure justice and safety for all nations, the small and weak as well as the great and strong, by the application of reason and right, without resort to military force.

"Is not this the psychological time for the Department of State to present to Congress a request to pass *as a war measure* a bill amending the law of naturalization so as to read, that privileges of citizenship by naturalization shall be extended to everyone who qualifies, regardless of race?

"At present, as you know, we admit to naturalization as 'white men' (in addition to all the varieties of European Caucasians) Hungarians, Finns and Tartars; Turks, Syrians, Persians and Hindus; Mexicans and South Americans, and of course as persons of African birth or descent anybody from Africa (Zulus, Hottentots, Kaffirs, etc.), yet we say to the highly cultured peoples of Japan and China, no matter what the educational or personal qualifications may be of those of their peoples who have permanently settled among us, and desire to become American citizens, that merely because they are Asiatic they are not fit to become citizens of this land. This is what irritates them and it does so more than Americans can easily appreciate. They feel it as a wanton humiliation due to our race prejudice.

"The proposed amendment would not change in any respect whatever the laws dealing with immigration. The Chinese exclusion laws and the Gentlemen's Agreement would remain as heretofore. The standards of personal qualification for citizenship also would remain unchanged. It might indeed be well to raise them. But whatever they are should they not be applied without race discrimination to all who are living permanently among us? Has not the time

come for a thorough-going application of the principles of Democracy in our own national life to the question of naturalization?

"The number of Japanese and Chinese who would or could in fact qualify and become citizens is insignificant, not more than a few hundred at most; but the entire psychological attitude toward us of Japan and China would be completely altered by the passage of such a law.

"Should such a proposal be presented to Congress under the auspices of the Department of State, our people would be promptly educated to its significance and importance; unreasoning and unreasonable opposition could not stampede our people by the 'yellow peril' bogey.

"If the Supreme Court should decide affirmatively in the Ozawa case and if Congress should let the matter stand there, thereby making Japanese eligible for citizenship, the case of the Chinese would be unchanged so far as the law is concerned, but in fact it would be more humiliating than before, for it would emphasize our discrimination against them and in favor of Japanese which would be very unfortunate now that China is a Republic. A positive act on our part, giving citizenship to every one who qualifies, would put us in a far more logical position than that which we now occupy. Moreover, as regards the present Japanese attitude, it would be a much more gracious, because positive, way of acceding to their desire than by waiting for a decision by the Supreme Court, which would be, so to speak, forced by Japanese. Such a judgment by the Supreme Court would reverse the practices of the Bureau of Naturalization and the courts and make them appear to have been acting unconstitutionally during all these years—which also would be unfortunate. If there is any likelihood that the Department of State and that Congress will take the action desired, might not the Supreme Court suspend its judgment in the Ozawa case until the action is taken? It would then be needless.

"Naturalization should of course be sharply distinguished from immigration. The latter should no doubt be strictly regulated. Is it not, however, highly important that those aliens whom we have admitted and will continue to admit, who remain here permanently and who desire to be fully incorporated into our political life, should be permitted—nay, invited to do so? This would stimulate them to qualify—to learn English and to enter into wholesome relations with our people and our institutions.

"The 'Lansing-Ishii Understanding' of last year was a splendid move in the establishment of right American Japanese relations. The proposed change in regard to naturalization would carry the good work one step further and it would include China, which is important. It would be a guarantee to those nations and indeed to the whole world that America is in earnest in establishing a world based on universal justice and goodwill, and opposed to all nationalistic legislation that is invidious, humiliating or based on race prejudice. *It would do more than any other single act to prove to Asiatics that their rights, interests and human feelings are going to be really provided for by the democratic nations of the world and that their permanent welfare lies in the closest possible linking of their lives to ours: rather than in playing a lone hand or possibly in responding to the insidious and seductive proposals of Germany.* These matters have been discussed with some care in 'American Democracy and Asiatic

Citizenship' which I took the liberty of sending you in April, May I call your special attention to Chapters V and IX.

"Apologizing for the length of this letter, I am

"Respectfully and sincerely yours,

"(Signed) SIDNEY L. GULICK."

In the spring of the year, Mr. Gulick published the book just referred to dealing with the American Oriental question entitled, "American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship."

In response to requests from Camp Librarians some 500 copies of his "Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories" were placed in Camp Libraries. Also in response to requests from Camp Educational Secretaries, about 10,000 leaflets on American relations with Japan and China were placed for free distribution in the Y. M. C. A. "huts." In proportion to the number of boys in the camps these figures are small indeed.

With the approval of the Commission, Mr. Gulick has taken steps looking toward the organization of a secular body to support his plans for immigration legislation. He has secured personal endorsement of his proposals from nearly 1,000 important leaders of public opinion in all parts of the country. He expects in the near future to complete this organization and to form a League for Comprehensive Immigration Legislation. The expense of this movement has been met by funds specially raised.

In view of the new world situation caused by the victorious winning of the great war, the whole problem of immigration must now come before the nation in a fresh way and with new urgency. The time is ripe for the churches of America to voice their moral conviction that differential legislation in dealing with Japanese and Chinese should cease, that the United States should scrupulously observe its treaty obligations in dealing with those nations and that the Federal officials of the Immigration Bureau should deal courteously with all aliens arriving on our shores, whatever their race. Whatever may be wise in regard to the regulation of immigration, privileges of naturalization should be granted to all alike, who properly qualify, regardless of race.

The churches should realize that their fine ideals for universal brotherhood and permanent peace need to be brought down out of the skies and translated into concrete actions. Irritating laws of the past should be repealed and new laws embodying Christian ideals for fair play, justice and goodwill should be promptly enacted. In view, however, of the entrenched forces of ignorance and selfishness, and especially because of the wide lack of acquaintance with these questions, these results cannot be hoped for unless tens of thousands of

leading Christians in all parts of our land will cooperate actively for these ends.

The churches should realize that this program is not only an essential factor in "making the world a decent place to live in," but also an essential factor for making the foreign missionary enterprise in Japan and China a real and permanent success. Hardly anything would so commend the Gospel we preach to those nations as the practical demonstration of Christian principles in international relations.

Your committee presents the following resolutions:

Resolution Calling for Federal Legislation for the Adequate Protection of Aliens

Whereas, the victorious ending of the war now brings home to each people the opportunity and the necessity of setting right their international relations, and

Whereas, the Government of the United States, in all its treaties, solemnly promises to protect the lives and property of aliens, in response to which promise the nations with which we have treaties make reciprocal promises, which promises we require them to observe, and

Whereas, up to the present, Congress has never yet enacted the laws needful for the adequate execution of these obligations of honor and good neighborliness, and

Whereas, a serious cause of irritation between America and other nations arises from the action of local race prejudices expressed either in lawless violence or in the invasion of treaty rights and friendly relations by local legislation, and

Whereas, the American Bar Association has endorsed a bill designed to provide for this glaring defect in our federal laws,

Resolved, That this Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America renews its affirmations of 1916 and 1917 that the observance by the United States of all its treaty obligations and responsibilities is a matter of vital importance, and again urges upon Congress and the President of the United States the early enactment of the above or some similar law.

Resolved further, That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to present this matter effectively to the President and to Congress.

Resolution Calling for an Adequate Oriental Policy
Preamble

The relations between the United States and Japan during the past year have been exceptionally satisfactory, partly because chauvinistic papers have been largely, if not wholly free from their customary anti-Japanese propaganda, partly because Japanese and American troops in Siberia have maintained a fine spirit of co-operation, and partly also because Japanese in America have loyally responded to the various Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other financial drives.

The fundamental causes, however, of irritation between Japan

and the United States have not yet been removed, nor can they be without appropriate legislation.

The establishment, moreover, in China of a Republican form of Government renders obsolete and unsatisfactory our present laws dealing with Chinese in the United States.

The present juncture of world history, when the principal nations of the world are seeking to establish a new international system based on justice and fair dealing, affords a peculiarly appropriate time for the revision of those American laws and regulations dealing with Japanese and Chinese, which they regard as invidious and humiliating.

The awaking, moreover, of Asia and her rapid acquisition of important elements of Occidental civilization inaugurates a new era in world history, in which Asia is to play a new and increasingly important rôle. Whether that rôle shall be one of peace, goodwill and mutual cooperation, or one controlled by increasing suspicion and fear between the East and the West, will depend largely on the attitude of the Western nations themselves and especially of the United States.

It has seemed to many of our citizens who have become familiar with the question raised by this more intimate and ever increasing contact with the Orient that the United States might well adopt a more adequate Oriental policy. Therefore,

Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urges upon Congress and upon the people of the United States the importance of adopting an immigration policy based upon a just and equitable regard for the interests of all the nations concerned, and to this end suggests that the entire immigration problem be taken up at an early date, providing for comprehensive legislation covering all phases of the question (such as the limitation of immigration, and the registration, distribution, employment, education and naturalization of immigrants) in such a way as to conserve American institutions, to protect American labor from dangerous economic competition, and to promote an intelligent and enduring friendliness among the people of all nations.

Resolved further: That the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be instructed to take such steps as may be needed effectively to present these resolutions to President Wilson and to Congress.

Both of the above resolutions were unanimously passed by the annual meeting of the Executive Committee at Atlantic City in December.

WILLIAM I. HAVEN, *Chairman.*

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

Organized in 1908, with a constituency of thirty-five home mission agencies, representing twenty-three different denominations, the Home Missions Council has maintained a successful and honorable career through eleven full years as a platform upon which annually common problems and methods were discussed, and from which home mission secretaries and workers returned to their several tasks, informed with an exchange of ideas, and inspired by the sense of mutual fellowship and cooperation. To a small extent continuing committees carried on between sessions specially assigned tasks, and reported to the next annual meeting. The standing committees dealt with appropriate subjects in the following fields: Comity and Cooperation; City and Immigrant Work; Rural Fields; Promotion of Interest; Indian Missions; Church Building; Recruiting the Home Mission Force; Negro Work; Exceptional Groups; and Home Mission Statistics.

In March, 1918, for the first time an Executive Secretary was secured, and an office was opened at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This office was permitted the Home Missions Council, acting in behalf of all the denominations, to establish new relations and confirm old ones, and objectify more clearly to the consciousness of home mission workers both the tasks to be accomplished and the agencies at work.

The Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions have brought their offices side by side in the same building, have consulted in all enterprise of moment, and have cooperated in almost every feature of the year's work. The two Councils hold their annual meetings together, with a common program, at Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, New York, January 14, 15 and 16, 1919.

The presence of the Executive Secretary in New York City has permitted the Council, through him, to make more definite and more comprehensive the relations sustained by home mission interests, with practically every kind of ecclesiastical, philanthropic, and social organization, particularly with such bodies as the Missionary Education Movement, the Federal Council and its various Commissions.

Perhaps the most significant cooperative action has been the formation by the Home Missions Council and the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, of the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, in which the home mission bodies have been mobilized, together with the special war-time organizations of the denominations, for the religious care in the name of the church, of those industrial communities, either

newly created, or old, yet overwhelmed with the inrush of industrial workers. The home mission boards have contributed generously, both of money to finance these new and pressing undertakings, and of workers who have been set over under the direction of this Committee to serve in an undenominational capacity for the Church as a whole, and not for any one denomination.

For the observance of Home Mission Week, November 17-24, 1918, the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions, selecting the subject, "Christian Americanization, Our National Ideals and Mission," with the slogan, "Christian America the Lasting Liberty Bond," published five pieces of literature,—a Bulletin for Pastors, a comprehensive Program for Women's Societies, a Program for Sunday Schools, a booklet of Stories to accompany the Program, and a Poster for Young People's Societies, with programs and suggestions. This literature has circulated in approximately three hundred thousand copies. In addition, most of the denominational papers and home mission publications of the country have given space or special numbers to the theme of Americanization. The Government also, through the Bureau of Education, approved this literature, and supplemented it by sending to sixty-five thousand pastors a specially prepared pamphlet.

Through appropriate committees, with which the Russell Sage Foundation, the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and the National Bureau of Labor have cooperated, investigations and surveys of negro conditions, due to the migrating movement northward, have been made, and one pamphlet published, entitled "Negro Newcomers in Detroit, Michigan."

A committee of the Home Missions Council has arrangements made for the introduction of what is called "The Every Community Service Endeavor" in the State of Montana. The secretaries of home mission boards, working in Montana, will meet with the secretaries and leading men of denominational organizations in Montana, for the study of religious conditions, and for the shaping of plans which will assign responsibility for adequate religious ministries in every community, both small and great, to some definite denomination.

A committee has in hand also, and is making progress thereto, the task of securing in the different states, state by state, the cooperation of national denominational agencies, with the state denominational bodies, in home mission plans which it is hoped will do away with a large part of ecclesiastical competition, and inaugurate a larger measure of friendly and efficient cooperation.

The Council has held fruitful conferences of home missionary

agents interested in Alaska, with a view to closer coordination of all efforts in that territory. Under the auspices of the Committee on City and Immigrant Work, two conferences of home mission workers have been held in what is known as the Calumet Region, embracing the great hives of industry of the steel corporations, south and east of Chicago, lapping over into northern Indiana. Another conference has dealt with "Home Missions and the Problems of Reconstruction."

The Home Missions Council, through its Secretary and other representatives, has been actively allied with the "Cooperative Campaign of the Churches for Funds in Support of War Work and Reconstruction," a financial drive of united Protestantism, for the first time, which at the time of writing this report is set for early in February.

It is the supreme wish of the Home Missions Council to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations which should be allies in promoting the interests of the churches, the welfare of the people, and the Christianization of America.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY, *Executive Secretary.*

COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN RELIEF IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

As the war has been strengthening the bond of sympathy between America and the people of France and Belgium, the Protestants of these countries, realizing that the moral strength of America lies in its spirit of freedom fostered by Protestant principles, have been endeavoring to come into closer fellowship with the Protestants of America.

Numerous appeals for moral and financial support reached us. Delegates representing various Protestant organizations were sent to our churches. Here and there we began to recognize our responsibility to our brethren across the sea. It became, however, more and more evident that if there was to be an effective relationship established, it would be necessary to unite our efforts over here and to have united action over there. The situation developed into a challenge to our churches. To meet this challenge the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium was organized.

The Committee had its inception, November 2nd, 1917, at an informal conference on Protestant work in France called by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council. There were present at the conference representatives of the McAll Mission, the American Huguenot Committee, the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions and the Federal Council; Rev. Henri Anet, of the Franco-Belgian Evangelization Committee; and two delegates from the Federation of the French Protestant Churches and the French Protestant Committee—Chaplain Georges Lauga and Chaplain A. E. Victor Monod. The Conference voted, "That the General Secretary of the Federal Council be requested to secure appointment of a committee composed of representatives of the organization engaged in Protestant work in France, of which he should be the chairman; this Committee to be brought together for Conference with the understanding that its recommendations be submitted to the various bodies for approval before any action is taken."

On January 7th, 1918, the Committee was organized on the following plan:

United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium

Constituted by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America representing the Protestant bodies in France and Belgium in one common committee;

All the agencies in America working in the interest of the Protestant bodies in France.

Purposes

1. To conserve and develop the Evangelical Churches and Missions in France and Belgium.
2. To further the interchange of thought and life between the religious forces of these three nations.
3. To render moral and financial support to the Evangelical Institutions and to the people of France and Belgium.

Representing

Federation Protestante de France
 Comite Protestant Francais
 Comite Protestant d'Entr' Aide
 Union Nationale des Eglises Reformees Evangeliques
 Union Nationale des Eglises Reformees
 Eglise Evangelique Lutherienne de France
 Union des Eglises Evangeliques Libres
 Eglise Evangelique Methodiste
 Union des Eglises Baptistes
 Mission Francaise Eglise Methodiste Episcopale
 Societe Centrale Evangelique
 Eglise Chretienne Missionnaire Belge
 Mission Populaire Evangelique (MacAll)
 to which was added later
 Union des Eglises Protestantes Evangeliques de Belgique.

Cooperating Bodies in the United States

American McAll Association
 American Huguenot Committee
 Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions
 to which was added later
 The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, on February 15th, plans were outlined, and Rev. Eddison Mosiman was elected corresponding secretary. A Committee on the Interchange of Christian Thought and Life consisting of Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Frederick Lynch and Professor Jean C. Bracq, was appointed. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to secure as complete cooperation as possible on the part of the churches of America and their agencies. In this there has been continual progress.

On May 24th the Committee voted that the Chairman accept the invitation which had come to him from the Protestants of France and that he undertake the following service on behalf of the Committee:

1. A survey of the conditions of the Churches of France.
2. A full consultation with the United Committee in Paris relative to the rehabilitation of their religious institutions.
3. A full consultation with the United Committee and with the officials of the American Red Cross in France relative to mutual service in the work of physical relief.
4. To report fully, upon his return, concerning these matters.

In consequence of the Chairman's visit to France, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council requested that the American religious agencies at work, or having related work, in France, meet for a conference on Christian Service in France and Belgium; the action of the conference to be reported back to the bodies represented for ratification. At this meeting held at Yonkers, N. Y., on October 23rd, the following recommendations were made:

I. That immediate relief be given to the Protestant churches of France and Belgium and that each of the bodies to be represented on the reorganized United Committee be requested to make an appropriation through the Committee for this purpose; and that three hundred thousand dollars be raised in this way to cover the period of the next six months.

II. That each of the bodies at work, or having related work, in France and Belgium consider action in regard to:—

1. Requesting the denomination, in addition to its own work or related work in France and Belgium, to make provision to help support in general the work of the churches of France and Belgium.

2. The securing of constant financial assistance to its own work or related body in France and Belgium.

3. The strengthening and developing of its own work or related body in France and Belgium.

4. The securing in this procedure of the fullest consultation and cooperation with the various other bodies having work in France, and also, to the fullest possible extent with United Committee.

III. That the various denominations represented be requested to make provision for the ordering and securing of copies of the Handbook to distribute to their pastors, to the end that all the local churches may be fully informed of the work and its magnitude.

IV. That each denomination at work, or having related work, in France, be requested to appoint officially at least two representatives to serve on the General Committee of the United Committee, one of whom shall be appointed to serve on the Executive Committee.

V. That the United Committee be asked to approach the other evangelical bodies not officially represented at this Conference to take action similar to that involved in the above recommendation.

VI. That the question of including work in Italy, Russia and other countries in addition to the present work in France and Belgium be taken under consideration after the fullest consultation with the religious bodies having interests in such countries.

VII. That the United Committee be requested to appoint a strong representative sub-committee to consult with the American Red Cross regarding the relief of French and Belgian Protestants.

VIII. That the United Committee consider the advisability of arranging for a large delegated conference representative of the evangelical churches in order to set the whole program for France and Belgium before the American churches as a whole.

These recommendations are being carried out. The original name of the Committee was changed to Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium. The churches are uniting in this larger plan and the interest in French and Belgian Protestantism is increasing. The uniting of our forces in this work is of great significance.

A similar development toward unity of purpose and action is taking place among the Protestant forces of France and Belgium. They have formed a similar Committee representing practically all the Protestant churches and their agencies. This committee, the Comite d'Union Protestante pour les Secours de Guerre en France et en Belgique, has its headquarters in Paris and counts among its members some of the most influential men in France.

One of the evident tasks of our Committee is to acquaint the Christian people of America with the Protestant institutions of France and Belgium and with the aspirations and ideals of their people.

A souvenir booklet containing the messages between the Federal Council and the Protestant Federation of France at the time of the visit of Chaplains Lauga and Monod, has been published and distributed here and in France. About 75,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled The Huguenot Churches of France and Belgium and the Christian People of America have been distributed in connection with appeals for support of the work. There will soon be issued a hand-book on French and Belgian Protestantism, prepared by Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton. Mrs. Houghton with her excellent knowledge of the French churches and her sympathy for their ideals, is perhaps the only American qualified for this task. No pains have been spared to make this hand-book authoritative and correct. It is expected that the various denominations will place this hand-book in the hands of their ministers and that it will be used in Sunday-Schools and Mission Study classes.

In making the French situation better known to our churches, the Committee has had splendid support from the French High Commission. The Commission secured the services of Rev. Charles Bieler of the Presbyterian College at Montreal, who is familiar with the French churches, and placed him at the disposal of our Committee. During the summer months Dr. Bieler spoke on behalf of French Protestantism in many churches and before other organizations.

As a result of the Chairman's visit to Belgium the Belgian Government sent Major Pierre Blommaert, Chief Protestant Chaplain of the Army, to represent the Belgian people in America. Chaplain Blommaert, who also represents the Na-

tional Church, the oldest Protestant Church of Belgium, made an extensive tour of the country.

Of the most urgent importance, of course, is the sending of financial assistance. During the year 1918 about \$143,000 has been sent to France and Belgium, including that sent by the American Huguenot Committee, but exclusive of the amounts sent by the McAll Association and the other cooperating bodies. The funds of the Committee are sent directly to the Paris Committee and distributed by them on a basis approved by our Committee.

After due consideration of the reports from the French and Belgian Protestant Churches of their great losses in the war not only in the destruction of their churches and manses but also in the devastation of their homes and property and in view of their depleted treasury and consequent need of assistance in reestablishing themselves for immediate and effective service, the Committee recommended to the Protestant Churches of America that an emergency fund of \$3,000,000 be raised and sent to France and Belgium by the end of the year 1919. The amount is based on the estimated need of help from America as follows:

For Church Maintenance.....	\$1,200,000
For Relief and Reconstruction	750,000
For Rebuilding of Churches	500,000
For Educational and Social Work	300,000
For Home Missions	250,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$3,000,000

Sunday Schools and churches have been asked to undertake the support of particular schools and churches over there. This work has only begun, but we would recommend its adoption on the part of our churches.

Another phase of the financial help is the support of French and Belgian orphans. A number of children, many of them children of pastors, who have lost their lives in the war, are now receiving support from individuals here.

The United Committee in Paris has appealed to the American churches for at least two million dollars to meet immediate needs and for a similar sum for the development of their work later. The Committee feels, therefore, that only a beginning has been made in the way of rendering financial assistance to the devastated churches of France and Belgium.

The work we are called upon to do, is, of course, not a mere relief work. God has set before America an open door in France and Belgium. We have, on the part of the churches, an

opportunity for consecrated Christian statesmanship and service, calling for our earnest prayer, our deepest thought, our wisest and most effective action.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *Chairman.*

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

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- a. The distinction between the primary duty of the Church and its application
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- c. The distinction between the agencies that administer and the agencies that inspire
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6. Tribute to those who have helped.

I. Introduction

The circumstances under which we meet are unexpected. The sudden coming of the armistice has transferred us over night from a war basis to one of demobilization and reconstruction. Under the circumstances a rapid readjustment of perspective is necessary. Much upon which we had been at work in the past has dropped into the background, and new problems and interests claim immediate attention.

This situation has its effect upon your secretary's report. Instead of the detailed survey of the year's work which you might naturally expect at this time I propose to ask you to consider with me the situation in which we find ourselves and the demands which it makes upon us for readjustment of thought and of action. I can do this the more readily because at the Washington meeting of the Commission I traversed in some detail the work of the past year and I can refer you to this report* for the information which is necessary. In addition, my colleagues who are to follow me will discuss in some detail the various aspects of the problems which concern them more particularly. I can therefore confine myself to the larger aspects of the situation as they affect us all alike.

In the time allotted to me I propose, in the first place, to outline the situation in which we find ourselves, to enumerate the problems to be faced, to catalogue the influences at work, and in the light of this analysis to attempt a definition of the function of the War Commission in its relation to the whole. This will require us to consider in turn, first, what we must do to complete the work which we have already in hand; secondly, what we must do to prepare the way for the permanent agencies which are to come after us.

II. The situation in general

The outstanding fact which faces us has already been referred to. It is the transition from war to peace. And yet, this is not quite an accurate description of the matter. It is the transi-

*Published in the November issue of the Federal Council Bulletin. A comprehensive report of the work accomplished by the General War-Time Commission and its various affiliated committees will be issued at the close of the Commission's work.

tion from war to the intermediate period in which we must get ready for the peace for which we hope and in which we believe. It is a preparation which we ought to have made long ago in the Church, as in the Nation, and yet we have to confess with shame that peace, like war, has caught us unprepared. We must crowd into a few short weeks or months what it ought to have taken us years to do.

And we must do this, difficult in itself, under certain handicaps which it is wise not to underestimate. The first of these is the uncertainty which grows out of our lack of knowledge of the conditions to be faced. We are dealing with a situation which is shifting every moment and whatever plans we make may need to be revised over night. The second difficulty is a certain relaxation of tension which is the natural result of the sudden removal of a dominating purpose. Professor Dewey has been reminding us recently that we can no longer count on certain moral forces that have been operative in the past. The unifying influences of war yield place to the divisive influences of peace, and with the relief from strain, tendencies with which we thought we had parted for good begin to make their presence felt. We are getting evidence of this already in ways that I need not specify, and we may as well face the fact frankly at the start.

Clearly then, the new situation brings us a challenge to set our own house in order and see that our part at least is done as well as it can be done. Two duties especially are laid upon us: First, the duty of clear thinking; second, the duty of decisive action. We must know our own mind and then we must do what we can to make that mind prevail.

This analysis determines the further course of our afternoon's thought. We shall try, in the first place, to analyze the facts with which we have to deal, and secondly, to outline the course of action which we ought to follow.

III. The work to be done

The facts with which we have to deal are of two kinds. We have to consider, in the first place, the things that need to be done and, secondly, the resources that are available for the doing of them. Of the many things to be done that might be named I will mention ten with which as Christians and churchmen we are immediately concerned and the importance and urgency of which I am sure we shall all recognize.

First of all, there is our duty to the returning soldiers. We must see to it that among the agencies that are ready to welcome them back the Church holds her rightful place. What

they have a right to expect of us we must be ready to do and we must do it promptly and together.

In the second place, there is our responsibility for creating the public sentiment that will make possible a righteous and Christian peace. Far transcending all other questions in public importance is the League of Nations. How can we substitute for the spirit of competition and rivalry that has bred wars in the past the spirit of cooperation and brotherhood? We can do it only as we create among men and nations the will to brotherhood and peace. This is the task of the Church and there is no other that compares with it in urgency.

Closely allied with this and no less pressing is our duty to take part in the reconstruction of the devastated areas in the countries that have suffered the scourge of war. A large part of this responsibility will rest upon us as citizens and will be performed through those national agencies like the American Red Cross and the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, which know no distinction of race or creed. But there is a special responsibility which rests upon us as Protestant Christians to help our fellow Christians of like faith in France, Italy, Russia, the Balkans and the Near East, to reestablish the Christian institutions which have been destroyed or impaired by the war.

Side by side with these responsibilities of an international character there are at least five different tasks that are laid upon us at home. First, we must make our contribution to the social and industrial readjustment which is necessary as we pass from war conditions to a peace footing. This requires us not simply to provide the ministry of religion for the large numbers of men and women now engaged in our industries, who, like the army, are facing a change to new conditions, but also to outline a program for the future that will cover in an adequate way the duty of the Church to the worker wherever he is found, and especially define the responsibility of the Church for maintaining those social and industrial standards without which the ideal of Christian citizenship cannot be realized.

In the second place, we have a responsibility for the moral readjustment which is involved in the transition already described. We have carried through war prohibition and the country has willingly consented to it. But now, men are coming back who have had their fill of prohibitions and who want to enjoy and to relax. What can we provide to meet them in this new situation? How shall we carry over into the tasks of peace that higher social standard with reference to personal morality to which the army has made so distinguished a contribution? What is to be the place of amusement in the national

life and how can we make it the servant of morality and not its rival?

Thirdly, there is our duty to men of other races, not simply in the more acute form in which it meets us in connection with the negroes of our own population who have fought so valiantly for democracy and are now asking what democracy is to mean to them, but as it affects all the other peoples who have hitherto come freely to our shores and enjoyed the hospitality of our institutions. How are we going to treat them in the future? Shall we keep them out altogether as some advocate? Shall we let them in and then feel no responsibility for them as we have done in the past? Shall we not rather take them in and share with them the ideals of freedom, responsibility and service that we have inherited as a legacy from our fathers?

Fourthly, there is our responsibility for recruiting and training the future leaders of the Church. I have said that these questions have come upon us over night. Why is this? Because we have not begun to study them in time. Where it was a matter of making bridges or railroads or mines, we have thought no pains too great to spend on getting ready. Where it was a matter of making men we have been content to follow accepted methods or to let things drift. We have seen other professions attract to themselves the men and women whom we needed for missionary service at home and abroad, and the ministry claim a smaller and smaller proportion of men in our great universities. If we are to win for our country the religious leadership it needs we must change our methods and find ways to interpret to the generous spirits among the rising generation the claims of the Christian Church for their service and devotion.

And finally, underlying all these and inspiring them, is the task of deepening the religious life itself. We must make the presence of God real to men with all that this implies. That is what the Church is for and yet how far we have fallen short of our ideal! We have talked about praying. We have issued our calls to prayer. We have erected the machinery all along the line but somehow the real thing has escaped us. Foremost among all our tasks must be the task of coming to personal grips with God in our own lives and in the life of the Nation, that we may carry into all that we do the consciousness of an eternal presence and the assurance of an unfailing resource.

I have mentioned eight of the tasks that lie immediately before us. Two more need to be added which concern us more immediately as churchmen. First, the unification of the Christian forces of our own country and, secondly, the unification of the Christian forces of the world. I have spoken of the futility of machinery when uninspired by great purposes, and yet ma-

chinery has its place. The best workman is limited by his tools and surely we have been learning by the experience of the last eighteen months that our Christian machinery is no longer adequate to the strain which it must carry. We have been learning much about cooperation but we have still much to learn. We need to take to heart our experience during recent months, to restudy our ecclesiastical machinery, to scrap that part of it which has proven itself out of date, to put in new machinery adequate to the new tasks and to go forward with courage to do the thing that needs to be done.

What we need to do at home we need to do in the world at large. Somehow we must bring to bear upon world problems the ecumenical Christian consciousness. Among the forces that make for unity among the nations we must no longer be content to have the Church left out. As to the method to be followed, we may differ—some may favor a world conference of Christians to be held at the time of the Peace Conference, or as soon as possible thereafter; others the holding of national conferences which shall afterwards be combined in a more inclusive gathering; still others the devising of some permanent international organization which shall express the unity of our Protestant Christianity as Catholicism finds its unity expressed in Rome. All these are matters of detail to be considered on their merits. It is for us to create the desire which will sustain those who must plan the details and to remove the obstacles of spirit which hinder them in their work.

IV. The resources available.

So much then for the tasks to be accomplished. Now as to the resources at our command. Here again I shall be going over familiar ground but it may be worth our while even in briefest catalogue to remind ourselves of the influences which are operating upon these common tasks and problems, and which must somehow be unified and related.

First of all, there are the chaplains, regular and voluntary, the group of men who have set themselves apart either permanently or for a specified time for religious ministry to our soldiers and sailors. In the years before the war we had forgotten them, to our sorrow and shame and loss. We must not repeat this mistake. Among the religious forces that must play their part in the Church's new program, the chaplains must hold a central place. Indeed, they are beginning to hold it already. Not the least of the gains of the war is the fact that at least in large sections of the community the primacy of the chaplain in all that concerns the religious life of the army and navy is coming to be recognized.

Secondly, there are the local churches. No central machinery that we can possibly set up can take the place of the individual pastor and his congregation. But these pastors must no longer be left in the isolation which was theirs before the war. They must be made to feel that they are a part of a great world movement. They must be brought together with their fellow pastors of the same community into some organization for Christian service. They must be so related to the other forces presently to be named that we can count on them for service quickly and certainly when great things are to be done.

Thirdly, there are the regularly appointed agencies of the different Christian communions, whether they be permanent or temporary. During the past few months we have had to do primarily with the war commissions of the different churches, but even during the war we have had evidence that we could not carry out our program adequately through the war commissions alone. We have had to call upon the permanent agencies of the Church. We have discovered to our surprise that the churches themselves were not completely unified, and that even when they were ready and willing to do their part, they could not do it effectively for lack of adequate organization. We must hope that as a result of our experience during the war new methods will be devised which will not only increase the efficiency of each of the great Christian communions within its own field, but enable it more effectively to cooperate with others in the common task.

In the fourth place, there are the various interdenominational agencies through which the different churches function together, such as the Foreign Missions Conference, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Home Missions Council, and last, but not least, the Commissions of the Federal Council. Here again we have a group of agencies of the greatest promise whose relation one to another and to the common task needs to be clearly defined in order that we may avoid overlapping and may secure such allocation of responsibility as will insure the use of all the powers of the Church to the best advantage.

Fifthly, there are the Christian Associations. I have not included these in the former group because of their difference in organization and management. Like the Roman Catholic orders and the Salvation Army, which is their nearest Protestant counterpart, they are voluntary associations created for special forms of Christian service and responsible only indirectly to the ecclesiastical bodies to which their members belong. Of the splendid work these organizations have done and the magnificent capacity for service which they have developed, it would be superfluous to speak, but that there is need of careful

study of their future policy and of clear definition of their relationship to the other Church agencies, denominational and interdenominational, none who has followed with intelligence the events of the past two years can be for a moment in doubt.

So far I have spoken only of Protestant agencies. Not to be omitted in any catalogue of religious influences are the organized religious forces in the country outside of evangelical Protestantism, the Roman Catholics, the Hebrews and the various groups of liberal religious thinkers not included in the bodies represented in the Federal Council. But beyond this, there is the great body of altruistic forces that have no conscious relationship to religion and yet are laboring unselfishly for the public good. With all of these the war has brought us into closer and more sympathetic relationship. We shall have to do our work in a world in which they are factors. We must define our relations to them, cooperating where we can and finding a way to differ in brotherliness where we must differ. In the midst of all this circle of influences, so baffling in their many-sidedness, so heartening in their promise, stands our General War-Time Commission of the Churches, asking at the opening of this new day just what its responsibility and task is. It is to this question that I wish to ask your attention during the closing part of my report.

V. The Function of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches

It will help us to answer this question if we recall for a moment the original purpose for which our War Commission was created. It was to correlate the existing war agencies and to interpret them to one another. Two tasks were given us:—first, to help those who were already at work to do their work better by showing them ways in which they could do it together; secondly, to study the situation as a whole in order to discover what more needed to be done and to see that provision was made for doing it. I believe that it would be admitted that on both counts we have justified our existence. So far as the first is concerned, we have been able to pour at least some drops of oil into the machinery where it was creaking and to bring men who have been working separately into forms of cooperation which have justified themselves by their fruits. As to the second, we have been able to anticipate some things which apart from the Commission would not have been so quickly perceived, and to provide the means of doing some things which apart from us would not have been so quickly done. I am thinking of such agencies as the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, the Committee on Recruiting

and Training for the Work of the Churches at Home and Abroad, and the Interchurch Emergency Campaign. In all of these, and they are only outstanding examples of others which might be named, it has been possible through the Commission not only to bring together agencies that have hitherto worked separately, but to direct their energies to specific tasks which without such coordination could not have been dealt with so effectively.

And now we face a new condition. The coming of the armistice with its promise of peace reminds us that the days of the War Commission are numbered. For a little longer, weeks or months, as it may be, we can continue to discharge the double function which we have discharged in the past. Indeed we must continue to discharge it if it is to be done at all, but we must do it with a new purpose and in a new spirit, as those who are trustees for others who are to come after. Useful as the Commission may be in what it does itself, it must be infinitely more useful in what it enables others to do. Among all the special questions which crowd upon us for solution we must hold always in mind this underlying question, "How can we so deal with the matter immediately pressing as to conserve for the future the gains which have already been won?" It is in this spirit and against this background that I ask you briefly to consider with me the other two questions which claim our attention. First, what must we do to carry to completion the tasks which we have already begun? Secondly, what must we do to prepare the way for the permanent agency or agencies which are to take up the work that we have laid down and to carry it forward through the years to come?

VI. Matters Pending

First in urgency and importance is our responsibility for the care of the returning soldiers. We must see to it, as I have said, that among the agencies that are ready to welcome them back the Church holds her rightful place. What they have a right to expect of us, we must be ready to do and we must do it promptly and together. We have already taken the preliminary steps in this matter. We have been in conference with Chaplain Axtон and his associates at the Port of De-barkation at Hoboken and with General Munson of the Department of Morale in Washington, and as a result of these conferences we are sending to every minister in the country a carefully prepared letter signed by Bishop McDowell, Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and by Chaplain Axtон, making certain practical suggestions as to what can be done. Through Dr. Guild and the Commis-

sion on Inter-Church Federations we have entered into communication with the leaders of the churches in the different ports outside New York at which the returning soldiers will arrive and from which they will be distributed to different parts of the country. In New York City we are acting in close cooperation with Chaplain Axton and his associates, upon whom the primary responsibility for welcoming the returning soldiers comes.

To describe all that needs to be done in this line would carry us too far afield. It is not a work that we can isolate from the other things we are doing. As we follow the trail of these returning soldiers, we find that it leads us out into a wide circle of interests and touches at least at some point every phase of the Church's responsibility and duty. We need to help these boys of ours back to their place in human society as wage earners and this means that we must cooperate with the different employment bureaus which are being organized in different parts of the country. We must help them keep the moral standard which they have gained in their enthusiasm for the war. We must relate them so far as we can to the local church so that they may become a part of the common life of organized Christianity and may feed their spirits at the springs at which our own spirits are fed. We must recruit them for service in the Church as in the State and draw from them our leaders in the missionary enterprises of the future.

We have a special ministry to the wounded who must be reeducated for life so that they may step easily and with a full sense of manhood and dignity into the position of self-respecting wage earners and co-equals with their fellows in the life of the democracy. We have a duty to men of other races who for the first time under the unifying influences of army training have been learning what it means to be American citizens. These men have been studying our language, entering into the spirit of our history, but they are going back into an environment where the process of Americanization is not yet complete, and we must set in motion forces that will change this environment if we are to retain permanently what has already been won.

Above all, we have a duty to those colored fellow-citizens of ours who have done such noble service to the cause of democracy. They are going back into communities which must be made ready to receive them and in this preparation the Church has a work to do of unique importance.

In the second place, there is still much to be done on behalf of our chaplains, regular and voluntary, if the effort which has been put into their support during the year that has passed is

not to be wasted. That there has been gain in the status of the chaplain none who is conversant with the situation can deny. We have had occasion from time to time to indicate the nature of this gain and I should be the last one to minimize it here. The chaplain has been put upon the map. His primacy in religious work in the army and navy has been recognized, but in the army at least the things that need to be done in order to give this recognition practical effect have not yet been done. In two matters of primary importance we still stand where we were at the beginning of the war, at least on this side of the water; first in the matter of organization, and secondly in the matter of rank. The chaplain is still without adequate leadership and his status, so far as rank is concerned, still remains, in spite of all that has been said, subordinate to that of every other arm of the service. Here is clearly a field for concerted and intelligent action on the part of the religious leaders of the nation. We must see to it that there is an organization of the chaplains, effective and unified, which will be able to supply the religious leadership that is needed in the Army during the momentous and responsible years that lie ahead.

What is true of the regular chaplains applies also to some extent to the visiting clergymen. It is clear that during the period of demobilization there will be a work to do for the returning soldiers in correlating them with the home churches which only regularly appointed representatives of the several communions can effectively perform. There is an opportunity here to use the men who have already been chosen under the recent ruling of the War Department to act as assistants to the chaplains in the camps, and it is most important that we should work out without delay a plan by which this can be done. This is especially true in connection with the wounded soldiers in our hospitals, large numbers of whom are arriving on the incoming transports. But apart from this, in connection with the larger problem of demobilization as it meets us in the great industrial plants which the war has created and which are now being diverted to other uses, there will be need of the services of outstanding clergymen to tide over the period of readjustment until industry has resumed its normal course and the workers can be cared for adequately by the regular agencies of the Church.

In saying this, we have already anticipated the third problem which faces us, namely the work in the centers of industry which is now being carried on by our Joint Committee on War Production Communities. This situation will be so fully brought before us in the report of Dr. Tippy that I need not

take time to go into it further than to say that we have made a great gain in coordinating the different religious forces that are operating in this sphere, and presenting a united front to the Government authorities with which we have to deal.

The problem that faces us now is how to conserve these gains, and this can only be done as we provide some permanent agency to carry on the work which has been so well begun. It will need to be determined how far the denominational agencies can cover the field, what part of the responsibility the Home Missions Council is prepared permanently to assume, how far it may be necessary to create some more inclusive body in which the different Boards may cooperate with the Commission of the Federal Council on the Church and Social Service and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations in the promotion and development of an adequate program covering the entire relation of the Church and industry. As we come to close grips with these problems it will doubtless be found that within the field as a whole there will be need of differentiation. The work in great cities, in industrial centers, in the country districts, among people of foreign birth and foreign speech—each presents its own problem, which may require to be dealt with by a special agency. The main thing is to see our task as a whole and to relate each of these special aspects of it to the others as parts of a single consistent plan.

A fourth task which presses upon us is that of the recruiting and training of an adequate ministry. This has been assumed by our Committee on Recruiting and Training for the Work of the Churches at Home and Abroad. The work which this Committee has undertaken is of two kinds, first to use the immediate occasion to secure for the Christian ministry and missionary service the largest possible number of valuable recruits; secondly, to make provision for the proper training of these recruits during the period when they are still detained abroad in military service. Each of these branches of the work has been entrusted to a sub-committee with its own chairman, and a report will be made in due time of the progress that has been made. Here it is sufficient to call attention to the great significance of this undertaking not simply because of its urgency as growing out of a situation which is temporary and must be dealt with now or not at all, but also and even more as an example of a type of cooperation which is full of promise for the future.

To three other Committees of which you are presently to hear I can refer only in a word—the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops and Communities, the Committee on Social Hygiene and Sex Morality and the Committee on Interchange

of Ministerial Service. Each of these Committees is dealing with a matter of great importance not only for the immediate present but for the longer future. In each we have made only a beginning. For each some permanent provision must be made if we are to conserve the gains which have already been won.

The committee on negro troops has been studying the conditions that affect the welfare of our negro troops in camps and has made a number of valuable reports which have been of use to the Government as well as to the different welfare agencies working in this field. Recently the work of this Committee has been enlarged by the employment of Rev. G. Lake Imes to make a special study of conditions in the surrounding communities and more particularly of the negro churches, with a view to securing fuller cooperation between them and the other agencies that are working for the welfare of the negro.

The committee on social hygiene is planning a national campaign of education. It is preparing literature for the use of clergymen and others who need information as to what is being done and planned, and above all is emphasizing the moral and religious forces on which we must rely if we are to make any permanent advance in our standard of social morality.

The Committee on Interchange of Ministerial Service is planning to bring about better understanding and closer sympathy between this country, Great Britain and France by arranging for the exchange of visits of representative clergymen of the different countries.

Of one more enterprise to which we have set our hands I must speak briefly, and that is the Interchurch Emergency Campaign which it is proposed to carry on for the war emergency work of the Church. The outlines of the plan are familiar and I need not take time to repeat them here. It is an attempt to carry into the public propaganda of the Christian Church the principles of cooperation whose practicability we have worked out in the War Commission. We recognize that in some parts of our common work we can do our work most effectively through the separate agencies which have been set up by each communion and with which its members are familiar. But in other phases of it we can work best together through the central agencies in which all unite. Such an agency is provided by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches acting either directly or through the various sub-committees which it has set up and the work of which we have briefly passed in review. These committees have significance not simply for what they do themselves but because they correlate and inspire activity on the part of many different bodies

over a wide range of interests. It is our hope in this joint campaign to interpret to the Church and the Nation this wider significance of our common work so that the work of each denomination shall appear in its true place as part of a great and inspiring whole and the opportunity provided by the immediate emergency may be used to foster habits of cooperation which we shall carry forward into the larger work that lies ahead.

Thus far I have been speaking of matters which lie clearly within the scope of the War Commission, matters with which we have been dealing directly either through committees of our own or through joint committees in which we cooperate with other bodies. But there are other tasks upon which other bodies are working, to which at least brief reference must be made. There is the work on behalf of the League of Nations which is being carried on under the leadership of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and its affiliated bodies. There is the work on behalf of the Protestant Churches of Belgium and France which has been undertaken by the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, and there is the whole question of the world conference of Christians to which we have already referred and for which in due time and under proper auspices provision must be made. There is the whole group of domestic questions with the fringes of which we have been dealing in our own committees but which in the days that immediately succeed will require an attention on the part of the Church far more thorough and whole hearted than they have received in the past, questions of social justice, questions of race relationship, questions of religious education in the largest and most comprehensive sense. On some of these the Commissions of the Federal Council are already at work. We must see to it that before our Commission goes out of existence such relationships are established that what has already been won may be conserved and provision made for a united approach to those larger problems under conditions which will unify all the religious agencies of the country.

Above all, there is the central problem which is ever with the Church of Christ—the problem of deepening the religious life, of bringing men everywhere to the consciousness of their relation to God and their responsibility for living out the principles of the Gospel in all the relations of their life. We need a new interpretation of the Christian message that will make the old doctrines live again in the light of the new experience of these momentous years. Above all we need to rethink our conception of the Church as the central fact of social Christianity—the instrument through which the Christian mes-

sage is to be preached, and the agent by which the Kingdom of God is to be established in the world.

These questions lead us out beyond the special sphere of our War-Time Commission into the broad problems and tasks of religious reconstruction that belong to the Church as a whole, but it may not be improper for me in a few closing words to register certain impressions which have been gained through the experience of the last months, and to outline certain principles which it may be well for us to have in mind as we move forward together into the future.

VII. The Outlook for the Future

The first impression that I would record is of the magnitude of the task. Much as we have done and busy as we have been, we have simply touched the surface of what needs to be done. There is no one of the special tasks to which we have laid our hand but, if we were to follow it out to its remoter implications, would involve us in the complete reconstruction of our individual and social life. We have seen this in connection with the work for the returning soldiers, but the soldiers are simply a cross section of humanity, part of that great army of our fellow citizens, men and women alike, whom it is the function of the Church to inspire, to educate, to enfranchise. Take the matter of religious education alone. This is not a thing which can be dealt with simply through the pulpit and through the Sunday school. The organs of public opinion must themselves be Christianized, and the great ideals for which we profess to have been fighting brought home to the consciousness of every individual in the land.

The second impression is one of encouragement. The year that has passed has registered great gains. I can only mention them without developing them. There has been gain in the first place in the spirit of unity. The will to cooperate is present as it was not two years ago. Men who had never met face to face before are now conscious of a brotherhood which has been tested through common experience.

There has been a gain in actual cooperation. Much as still remains to be done, that which has already been accomplished would have seemed incredible a year ago. We have been planning together, working together, spending together, and we are presently to go out to beg together.

There has been a gain in differentiation of function. Complex and many-sided as our problems still are, we have made definite progress toward knowing what it is that each of us ought to do. This is true particularly of the relation between the churches and the Christian Associations. We see more

clearly than we did a year ago what is the sphere of each and how each can most effectively help the other.

Finally, there has been progress in the range of our conception. Our program has been a constantly expanding program. Where a year ago we had been asking with how little we could get on, now we are ashamed that we are not planning and asking for more.

I have been speaking thus far of the progress which can be noted within the special field in which the War-Time Commission has been operating. But we are only one of many movements which give us ground for hope. There has been progress in the movement toward organic unity. Great branches of the Church that were separate a year ago have now come together and others are planning similar action. At a meeting recently held in Philadelphia an *Ad Interim Committee* was appointed to make a study of the whole situation, not from the point of view of some distant future when all the branches of the Church of Christ should come together without exception, but for the purpose of determining what steps were immediately practicable in removing preventable differences between branches of the Church that ought to be together now.

There has been progress in the matter of local cooperation. New federations have been formed and others are under consideration. A group of conferences reaching all the great centers of the country is being planned in which it is proposed to outline the Church's program for the future and to present to the consciousness of the Christian people as a whole the great problems and tasks and opportunities which we have been passing in review.

There has been progress finally in unity of administration. The permanent executive agencies of the Church have been coming together for closer study of their common task and it is proposed in the near future to prepare and to present to the Church at large a united program covering the entire range of Christian effort at home and abroad, which shall make clear to the consciousness of the American people that whatever may be true in the disputed realm of doctrine and organization, in the possession of a common task and the purpose to perform it together, the Protestant Church is already one.

In all this there is reason for encouragement. Yet in the very multitude of forward looking movements there is danger of embarrassment. As we approach the tasks of peace we face the same danger of overlapping and rivalry which confronted us in the early days of the war.

If there were time and this were the place, one could develop aspects of the problem of correlation that affect every one of

the different agencies of which I spoke at the beginning of the hour. We need not only to unify the different local and denominational groups, but to correlate the correlating agencies themselves. We must determine the relation between the War-Time Commission which is temporary and the Federal Council which is permanent, and to provide ways and means in which the interests which have been cared for by the former may be taken over by the latter. Within the Federal Council itself we need to correlate the work of the different Commissions and to determine the limits of their responsibility. We need to coordinate the denominational agencies and the different agencies within each denomination. We need to unite the local forces so that the gains in unity of conception and purpose which have been made at the top can be carried through the whole body of the Church. Above all, we need to correlate the program of the Church in the narrower and more technical sense with that of the Christian Associations through which so much of its best energy is being spent.

There are three different spheres in which we need to achieve unity. First of all in our program—we must think through the things we want to do together in order that we may be delivered from the danger of divided counsels. Secondly in interpretation—we must go before the world with a program in which every branch of the Christian Church shall have its place. We must be able to explain to the people at large what we are trying to do so that they understand it, and give us their united support. Thirdly, we must have unity of executive leadership. This does not mean that we must administer all the work of the Christian Church from a single center. That is not only impracticable, but would be undesirable even if it could be done. Our responsibilities are too great and too varied for any one man or set of men to carry them alone. But it does mean that the men who are charged with executive responsibility for the different phases of the Church's work must be constantly in touch with one another, reporting to one another what they are doing, exchanging counsel as to plans and purposes, sharing experience in order that they may make sure that every part of the machine is functioning effectively and is properly related to the others as part of a single well constructed whole.

In our effort to bring about this correlation we must keep in mind certain principles—first of all, the difference between the primary and distinctive duty of the Church and those associated and derivative tasks which it shares with other agencies; secondly, the distinction between that which is immediately practicable and the ultimate goal; thirdly, the distinction be-

tween the agencies that administer and the agencies that educate and inspire.

First of all, we must keep ever in mind the distinction between the primary and distinctive duty of the Church and those associated and derivative tasks which it shares with other agencies. It is a familiar distinction but one to which we need to come back again and again. We shall all agree that it is the primary duty of the Church to make men and women everywhere conscious of the reality and of the nearness of the righteous and loving God as He has revealed Himself in Jesus Christ as Master and Savior, and determined to share that consciousness with men and women of every name and race and class in spite of every obstacle. The Church differs from all other human institutions in that it is committed by its very constitution to this great enterprise of faith, and its success or failure must be judged accordingly. This leads us out into a wide field and brings us in touch with every phase of human aspiration and experience. It is the duty of the Church in the first place to create the God consciousness where it does not exist,—this is the work of evangelism; to develop its implications and enfold its consequences for those who already possess it,—this is the work of education; to apply it in all its manifold bearings upon the different aspects of human life, economic, political, racial, international—this is the work of social service; and finally, to unite in common relationship and common service all who possess this consciousness and who rejoice to live under its inspiration and command. In the fulfillment of this task, I repeat, we touch men and women of every profession and enter into every phase of human aspiration and experience. It is all the more important for us, therefore, in whatever we do and plan to have always in mind our central purpose and to ask ourselves, "How does this help to make God real to human lives?"

In the second place, we must distinguish between that which is immediately practicable and the ultimate goal. This is what sensible men do in all the relations of life and it is especially important in connection with a cooperative movement such as that upon which we are at present engaged. We must see to it that our attention is concentrated primarily upon the things that need to be done at once, leaving the larger matters to be taken care of in due course as the way shall open. This does not mean that we are to narrow our thinking to that which is immediately practicable, but that in making our program we should distinguish clearly between the ultimate and the approximate goal. We should not profess to be doing what we are not ready to do. We should carry into all our

work the sense of reality and definiteness which becomes practical men.

And this leads me in the third place to distinguish between the agencies that administer and the agencies that inspire. In our work for the Kingdom of God we must distinguish more clearly than we have sometimes done between the agencies which are thinking for the future and the agencies which are acting in the present. But in each case the unity needed is of a different kind. In the case of the administrator definite restriction of responsibility and strict accountability in execution are the essentials of success. With the teacher and inspirer, on the other hand, flexibility, freedom of movement, wide vision and broad range of interest are the prime requisites. Our aim must be to bring together the thinkers to exchange their counsels and to outline their programs, and then we must have the program tested by the practical men of affairs to whom we commit the responsibility of doing the things which we all agree are immediately practicable.

For the successful solution of these and other problems we need the counsel of the wisest men whom the Church can command. At the foundation of every successful program must lie exact knowledge, and that knowledge must be gained by patient study conducted by those whose training has fitted them for the work. In our planning for the cooperative movement in the future we must see that this need is adequately met. Already the first steps have been taken in the appointment of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook of which President King of Oberlin, is Chairman. This committee, which owes its existence to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council acting in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, has for its purpose to "consider the state of religion as affected by the war with special reference to the duty and the opportunity of the churches, and to prepare its findings for submission to the churches." Already much work has been done in gathering materials and formulating plans, and it is hoped that in the course of the next few months definite results will have been reached which will guide the churches in their deliberations. In the meantime the more individuals who can give themselves to the study of the great questions which we have been passing in review, the better. In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, just as unity of action is the first condition of success.

Not the least of our causes of thanksgiving has been the evidence which the year has brought of a common purpose and a common devotion on the part of many who had hitherto been

strangers to one another. None of us whose privilege it has been to meet during the past twelve months in the Executive Committee of the War-Time Commission can forget the hours of fellowship which we have spent together or the ties of sympathy and confidence which have there been knit. I know that I am only saying what all my colleagues would wish me to say when I bear my tribute to the generous and unremitting service rendered by the many individuals who have cooperated with us in our work. Especially would I express our indebtedness to the members of the office staff of whose devotion and fidelity I cannot speak too highly. Working under difficulties that were often great, with facilities that were often inadequate, they have brought to the work of the Commission an intelligence and a loyalty beyond praise, and to them is due no small part of whatever measure of success has been attained.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, *Executive Secretary.*

APPENDIX I

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

Office: 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Speer, Dr. Robert E., *Chairman*, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, *Vice-Chairman*, 122 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Rev. William Adams, *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Associate Secretary*
 Tryon, Harold H., *Assistant Secretary*
 Cramer, Rev. W. Stuart, *Assistant Secretary*
 Moses, Rev. Jasper T., *Assistant Secretary*
 Renton, Margaret, *Office Secretary*

A list of the members of the Commission will be found on page 227.

Advisory Council

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.	Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.
Barbour, President Clarence A.	Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.
Carson, Rev. John F.	Stuntz, Bishop Homer C.

Executive Committee

Speer, Dr. Robert E., *Chairman*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 North, Rev. Frank Mason, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, *Ex-Officio*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
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 Tryon, Harold H., *Recording Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Anthony, Rev. Alfred Williams	Innes, George
Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.	Jenkins, Lt. Col. Walter F.
Barbour, President Clarence A.	Kimball, Alfred R.
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.	King, President Henry Churchill
Berger, Rev. F. C.	Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.
Blake, Rev. Edgar	Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.
Bowman, E. M.	Lawson, Rev. Albert G.
Brown, Rev. William Adams	Mackenzie, Pres. William Douglas
Carson, Rev. John F.	McDowell, Bishop William F.
Chamberlain, Rev. W. I.	Mott, Dr. John R.
Coffin, Rev. F. G.	Niebuhr, Rev. Reinhold
Cramer, Rev. W. Stuart	Padelford, Rev. Frank W.
Cratty, Miss Mabel	Reese, Rt. Rev. Theodore Irving
Davis, Rev. Lyman E.	Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin
Forsyth, Rev. D. D.	Smith, Fred B.
Glenn, John M.	Speers, James M.
Gray, Rev. B. D.	Stevenson, President J. Ross
Grose, Rev. Howard B.	Strayer, Rev. Paul Moore
Harbison, William A.	Thirkield, Bishop Wilbur P.
Haven, Rev. William I.	Thomas, Wilbur K.
Hawkins, Prof. John R.	Vance, Rev. James I.
Henderson, Bishop Theodore S.	

Committee on Survey of the Field and Work

Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., *Chairman*, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cavert, Rev. Samuel McCrea, *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.

Smith, Fred B.

Lawson, Rev. Albert G.

Committee on Investigation of Conditions in France

Anderson, Bishop William F.

Goodrich, Rev. Chauncey W.

Coleman, George W.

McCormick, Rt. Rev. John N.

Fosdick, Rev. Harry Emerson

Trexler, Chaplain Charles D.

General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains

Office: 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

This Committee, organized by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is recognized by mutual agreement as a standing committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches in all that concerns the appointment and assignment of chaplains.

McDowell, Bishop William F., *Chairman*, 1509 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Secretary*, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Langhorne, Rev. F. Paul, *Associate Secretary*, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Bagby, Rev. E. B.

Jacobs, Rev. Charles M.

Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.

Keever, Rev. Edwin F.

Bayard, Chaplain G. Livingston

Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.

Bell, Bishop William M.

Prettyman, Rev. Forest J.

Bird, Rev. Andrew R.

Radcliffe, Rev. Wallace

Bliss, Rev. Edwin M.

Schaeffer, Rev. Charles E.

Breyfogel, Bishop S. C.

Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin

Campbell, Rev. J. Alvin

Seagle, F. A.

Cranston, Bishop Earl

Steck, Rev. Charles F.

Davis, Rev. Lyman E.

Van Noord, R.

Gray, Rev. B. D.

Wenchel, Rev. J. F.

Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred

Wood, Rev. Charles

Harper, Pres. W. A.

Committee on Camp Neighborhoods

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Carson, Rev. John F.

Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.

Chamberlain, Rev. William I.

Mott, Dr. John R.

Ferry, Rev. Asa J.

Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.

Forsyth, Rev. David D.

Smith, Fred B.

Gray, Rev. B. D.

Stilwell, Rev. Herbert F.

Green, Rev. George

Vance, Rev. James I.

Henderson, Bishop Theodore S.

Committee on Interchurch Buildings

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 White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Secretary and Treasurer*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Bovard, Rev. Freeman D. Stilwell, Rev. Herbert F.
 Dailey, Rev. W. N. P. Washburn, Rev. Henry B.
 Gold, Rev. Howard R. West, Rev. Raymond M.
 Ottman, Rev. Ford C.

Joint Committee on War Production Communities

Representing the Home Missions Council and the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
 Glenn, John M., *Chairman*, 130 East 22d Street, New York City
 Shriver, Rev. W. P., *Vice-Chairman*, 156 Fifth Avenue New York City
 Demarest, W. T., *Treasurer*, 25 East 22d Street, New York City
 Anthony, Rev. Alfred Williams, *Secretary*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 Tippy, Rev. Worth M., *Executive Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Gold, Rev. Howard R., *Assistant Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Brunner, Rev. Edmund deS., *Secretary for Rural Work*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Kingsley, Rev. Harold M., *Secretary for Negro Welfare*, Taladega, Ala.

Allen, Mrs. J. S.	McDowell, Rev. John
Bennett, Mrs. Fred S.	Morris, Rev. S. L.
Brooks, Rev. Charles A.	Simms, Miss Florence
Brown, Rev. William Adams	Weller, Rev. H. A.
Forsyth, Rev. David D.	White, Rev. Charles L.
Harrison, Shelby M.	Wilson, Rev. Warren H.
Herring, Rev. Hubert C.	

Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops and Communities

Thirkield, Bishop Wilbur P., *Chairman*, New Orleans, La.
 Hawkins, Prof. John R., *Vice-Chairman*, 1541 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Jones, Dr. Thomas Jesse, *Secretary*, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
 Williams, Charles H., *Field Secretary*, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Imes, Rev. G. Lake, *Field Secretary*, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
 Atkinson, Rev. Henry A. Moton, President Robert R.
 Dillard, Dr. James H. Peabody, George Foster
 Jernagin, Rev. W. H. Scott, Emmett J.
 Jones, Rev. M. Ashby White, Rev. Gaylord S.
 Jones, Rev. R. E.

Committee on Interned Aliens

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 Tippy, Rev. Worth M., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
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Joint Committee on Social Hygiene

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Strayer, Rev. Paul Moore, *Chairman*, 4 Meigs Street, Rochester, N. Y.
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Brown, Anna, M.D.	Speer, Dr. Robert E.
Coe, Prof. George A.	Vance, Rev. James I.
Exner, Milton H., M.D.	White, Rev. Gaylord S.
Peters, Rev. John P.	Winchester, Rev. B. S.
Poling, Dr. Daniel A.	

Committee on War-Time Work in the Local Church and Cooperation with the American Red Cross

Glenn, John M., <i>Chairman</i> , 130 East 22d Street, New York City	
Tippy, Rev. Worth M., <i>Secretary</i> , 105 East 22d Street, New York City	
Alexander, John L.	Guthrie, Rev. Charles E.
Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.	Hodges, Rev. Harry
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.	Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.
Blake, Rev. Edgar	Parker, Rev. Fitzgerald S.
Crouch, Rev. Frank M.	Poling, Dr. Daniel A.
Dean, Rev. George B.	Speer, Dr. Robert E.
Ferry, Rev. Asa J.	Taylor, Prof. Alva W.
Gray, Rev. B. D.	Van Ness, Rev. Isaac J.
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Guild, Rev. Roy B.	

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Butterfield, President Kenyon L.	Pinchot, Gifford
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Leinbach, Rev. Paul S.	Starratt, Prof. Frank A.
McConnell, Rev. C. M.	Thomas, Rev. Omer S.
Masters, Rev. Victor I.	Vogt, Prof. Paul L.
Morse, Herman N.	Wilson, Rev. Warren H.

Committee on Exchange of Ministerial Service

Mackenzie, President Wm. Douglas, <i>Chairman</i> , Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.	
Manning, Rev. William T., <i>Vice-Chairman</i> , 187 Fulton Street, New York City	
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Gilkey, Rev. Charles W.	Sanders, Rev. Frank K.
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R.	Speer, Dr. Robert E.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William	Stone, Rev. John Timothy
McDowell, Bishop William F.	Vance, Rev. James I.
Macfarland, Rev. Charles S.	Wilder, Robert P.
Merrill, Rev. William P.	Woelfkin, Rev. Cornelius
Mott, Dr. John R.	

Committee on Recruiting and Training for the Work of the Churches at Home and Abroad

Stevenson, President J. Ross, *Chairman*, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Padelford, Rev. Frank W., *Secretary*, Room 662, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Anderson, Rev. Stonewall.	Moore, Rev. Edward C.
Anthony, Rev. Alfred Williams	Moton, President Robert R.
Brown, Rev. William Adams	Richards, Rev. George W.
Cammack, Rev. J. W.	Sanders, Rev. Frank K.
Crothers, Rev. W. H.	Sheldon, Rev. Frank M.
Gardner, Rev. William E.	Speer, Dr. Robert E.
Harris, Abram W.	Sweets, Rev. Henry H.
Horr, President George E.	Turner, Rev. Fennell P.
Irving, George	Washburn, Rev. Henry B.
Mackenzie, Pres. Wm. Douglas	Wilder, Robert P.
Mees, Rev. Oscar C.	Winchester, Rev. Benjamin S.

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Sub-Committee on Recruiting

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Sub-Committee on Literature

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Committee on Days of Prayer and the Devotional Life

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Brockman, Fletcher S. Washburn, Rev. Henry B.

Chamberlain, Rev. William I.

Committee on Conference with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations

Haven, Rev. William I., *Chairman*, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.	Cratty, Miss Mabel
Barbour, President Clarence A.	Forsyth, Rev. David D.
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.	Mott, Dr. John R.
Brown, Rev. William Adams	North, Rev. Frank Mason
Carson, Rev. John F.	Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.

Committee on Literature and Publicity

White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Chairman*, 105 East 22d street, New York City

Cramer, Rev. W. Stuart, *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Brockman, Fletcher S. Henderson, Bishop Theodore S.

Grose, Rev. Howard B. Stevenson, President J. Ross

Haven, Rev. William I.

Committee on Finance

Glenn, John M., *Chairman pro tem.*, 130 East 22d Street, New York City

Tryon, Harold H., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Bowman, Edward M. Kimball, Alfred R.

Harbison, William A.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

As Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, I submit the following report:—

I. Chaplains in the Army

1. Congressional Bills

The past year has been an eventful one at national headquarters. The bill which was framed and introduced in Congress last year, giving one chaplain for every twelve hundred officers and men, has become a law. This greatly and suddenly increased the volume of work at the office.

A bill also has been brought before Congress to increase the rank of army chaplains. It seems that all others have been considered, in this connection, except chaplains. In view of the fact that the denominational commissions have been urged to ask many of their most successful and able ministers to go into this service, a War Department bill was sanctioned and promoted, but was withdrawn by the War Department on its promise to give the promotion without legislation.

2. The Chaplains' Training School

Quite early it was found that there must be adequate training for men to make the change from civilian life into army life more thorough and their work more effective. Subsequently a curriculum touching the main phases of army requirements was proposed, which with some minor changes has become the fundamental basis for instruction at the Training School. This has been one of the great accomplishments of the year, and all who know of its work and those who have taken the course, cannot speak too highly of it. There has been quite a change in the personnel of the teaching staff of the school. Major Alfred A. Pruden has been succeeded by Lt. Col. Henry A. Brown, and Chaplains R. R. Fleming, Jr., J. C. Fealey and J. A. Crain have been returned to posts in the various camps. The first session held at Fort Monroe, Virginia, opened with about seventy-five students. These quarters soon became too small and the school was transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and at the last session accommodations were arranged for three hundred and fifty students.

Special Regulations No. 49b giving full details of the School may be obtained, upon request, from the War Department.

3. Chaplains' Manual

By order of the War Department the faculty at Camp Taylor has submitted manuscript for a "Chaplains' Manual." This

has been revised by experienced army men and is now in the hands of the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Dean Keppel. We are hoping it will soon get to the press and be ready for use.

4. A. E. F. Chaplain School

It was soon evident that conditions abroad were tremendously different from those here at home and steps were taken resulting in the establishment of a School for the purpose of adjusting men to their new environment and conditions. This training, together with a chaplains' headquarters, is under the direct supervision of Bishop Brent and Chaplain Moody.

5. Insignia

(a) Rank

Recently we have learned that the removal of the rank insignia was occasioned by a request from General Pershing after consultation with representative chaplains, and also because some men were voluntarily removing the bars from their shoulders, feeling that without them a more effective work could be accomplished. Many protests have been made by individual chaplains at home and abroad, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department.

(b) The Cross

From some quarter during the year, came the suggestion to supplant the Cross with a shepherd's crook, which had for a time considerable consideration by the War Department, but was finally settled by giving the Hebrews and certain others the privilege of wearing other designation than the Cross.

6. Age of Chaplains

Experience and investigation disclosed the fact that youth could not so effectively care for the needs of the men in arms as could maturity. Therefore Congress raised the age limit from 40 years to 45 years by a bill interpreted to conform to the draft regulations, counting a man 45 until his 46th birthday. This made it possible to secure desirable men from a larger range than previously.

7. Over-age Chaplains

So great became the need of chaplains by the enormously increasing army such as the United States unloaded in France, that a call came from General Pershing for 100 men above the age stipulated, to be placed at debarkation ports, base hospitals, and places more limited in service than those of the front lines, releasing the younger men for the more demanding

points. Immediately the machinery of the Washington office was set in motion and the War Department had the required number in a very short time. Many were disappointed when it became known that the number to be sent from this side was reduced to 20, since some of the Red Cross chaplains in France were being commissioned for this over-age service. Others, however, have been appointed since, but a good number of applicants still have papers in our files.

8. Equipment

By Denominational Commissions

Many of the men, because of family and various other reasons, could not easily finance themselves for the initial expense. These cases were brought to the attention of the various denominational war-time commissions. Several of the commissions raised funds and were able to set aside a sufficient amount to meet this growing need. In many cases advancement of money was forwarded to the individual and from nearly all of the denominations came the gratifying information that they would present to the chaplains a typewriter, communion set and a small amount of cash to care for incidentals necessitated in beginning the work in the camps, or in going to the front.

By the War Department

The urgent necessity of a typewriter for the chaplains was placed before the Department, also the matter of transportation in camp and France, resulting in an order from the Adjutant General's Office granting each chaplain a Corona typewriter and provision to have the necessary transportation, in line of work, when possible.

9. Visits of Chaplains from France

The visit of Chaplains Doherty and Rollins to America brought some valuable information concerning the work and methods in France in the early days of the war. Their statements as to the quality and ability of the recently appointed men were gratifying and encouraging.

Chaplain Paul D. Moody has just returned from France and brings us deep impressions of the chaplains' wonderful opportunities of service as the work of chaplains has developed. He congratulates the committee and the Washington office in the main for its careful selection of chaplains. He has been in conference with members of the Washington office making many helpful suggestions and carrying with him, in his conferences at the War Department, the desires of the Committee. We are hoping that the deplorable shortage

of chaplains in France will be fully realized by the Department, and that an early sailing date may be arranged in order that these men may take care of the greater work of demobilization and reconstruction. The following plan was proposed to the War Department but was not accepted. *See Plan.*

10. Secretary's Visits to the Camps

Mr. Armitage has frequently visited the camps in the Washington area, conferring with the chaplains and speaking in meetings to the men. Also, an extended trip was made to distant camps and the Training School, making it possible en route to interview a large number of men who wished to make inquiries concerning the chaplaincy. As a result, some of the best men were thus brought into the service.

Mr. Langhorne has visited a number of camps in this vicinity and addressed meetings and held interviews with the chaplains.

The value of these trips and visits cannot be estimated. Mr. Langhorne was called during the epidemic to relieve the chaplains at the Walter Reed Hospital, who were going down rapidly under the strain. In the evenings and Sundays he did a chaplain's work, taking cheer and encouragement to hundreds of the sick, staying with many who went "West" with his last word. He gave Testaments and books to the convalescent, also wrote letters for others.

When the second chaplain went down, the Hospital was virtually without spiritual leadership for these thousands of boys, and a negligent commanding officer failed to report the case. Upon personal solicitation in this connection, three extra chaplains were dispatched to Walter Reed Hospital, giving now a complement of five chaplains, none too many for the growing number of boys returning from the battlefields of France with their many problems.

11. Literature

Complete lists of the newly appointed chaplains are furnished, as soon as available, to the American Bible Society, the American Sunday School Union, and the International Reform Bureau, who supply the men with various kinds of helpful literature and suggestive material.

II. Chaplains in the Navy

1. Chaplain in Charge

Chaplain John B. Frazier has, from the beginning, been in very close touch and in hearty sympathy with this office, recognizing its necessary and able assistance in the manifold work

of selecting the right men. His handbook is one of the most helpful publications on the subject.

He has been tireless in his efforts to increase the efficiency of the naval chaplaincy in every respect, obtaining for them a Fleet Chaplain who visits from ship to ship suggesting ways and means for better work. Other features were the granting of the regulation officer's uniform, the retaining of the insignia of rank, and the placing of the chaplains in charge of the ship's library, giving them an approach to practically every man on board since nearly all do some reading.

2. Number Too Small

There is only one criticism, and it is a vital one. The appointments have been far below the number allowed.

Small ships have no chaplains even though their complement approached the proper number. Unless recently relieved, Paris Island has only one chaplain, where at least six could be kept busy. There have been but six chaplains at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, when two or three times that number should have been assigned there. Two-thirds of the transports have had but one chaplain.

The law made it possible for at least four hundred chaplains and only half of that number have been appointed.

It is clearly understood that one difficulty has been that in some specific cases, individual units were far too small legitimately to have a chaplain regularly, but had more men been commissioned these units could have had the occasional visit of a chaplain with his ministry.

There is, in our estimation, a great need immediately for some older men for the demobilization period.

III. Chaplains in the Red Cross

Our organization and its cooperative spirit came to the attention of the American Red Cross and quickly lines of connection were made, in recognition of our thorough facilities for weeding out the many applicants for positions in the Red Cross chaplaincies and casualty searchers. Many were offered and not a few were chosen.

IV. Publicity

Much has been attempted in this line and some little accomplished. Mr. Armitage has written several articles which have been published, and through the courtesies of the *Washington Star*, an Associated Press article was prepared in our office and printed in the Sunday edition, August 11, 1918, which had wide circulation.

A greater publicity should be given this department of the

Federal Council's war activities, since men of every color, creed and clime should know the channels through which the chaplains have passed.

The Washington office has practically become a religious information bureau, for all departments of the government and for every denomination and society. Time and space will not allow the tabulating of inquiries that constantly flow into our office by telephone, telegram, mail and in person.

V. General War-Time Commission of the Churches

1. Washington Meeting

On September 24, 1918, the second annual meeting of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches was held in Washington at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. This meeting was one of much significance, bringing together members of the government departments and representatives of the various denominations for conference concerning matters of vital importance to religion in Army and Navy at the present time and for the future.

A large part of the preparation, both preliminary and on the day of the meeting, was arranged by the Washington office, and the smooth running of the sessions, including the luncheon at noon, was a tribute in itself to the efficiency of the Washington force.

VI. The Office

Mr. Armitage was transferred, at Dr. Macfarland's request, to the New York office, after most faithful and efficient service in the Washington office. Rev. Gaylord S. White has been loaned to the Washington office for the present and is admirably performing the difficult duties involved. Rev. F. Paul Langhorne has been added during the year to the force as Associate Secretary, and with the faithful, capable office staff, the work has been pleasant and thoroughly executed during the year.

The rooms on the eleventh floor became crowded and we now occupy a suite of five rooms on the ninth floor adding greatly to the comfort and efficiency of our work.

1. Expense

The present expense of the office is approximately \$1,000 per month.

2. Income

(a) *Denominational Commissions*

The denominational commissions of the Chaplain Committee have accepted a budget which partly covers the expense. Some

of the denominations have not yet made this remittance.

(b) *Financial Letters*

Letters, setting forth the need of funds in order to carry on this necessary work for the spiritual ministry among our soldiers and sailors, were sent to interested friends and others, with fairly good results.

VII. Year Book

Quite a little work has been done on the Year Book of the Churches, but this will probably now be done by Mr. Armitage in the New York office.

VIII. Government Cooperation

Our cooperation with the Government on matters pertaining to the chaplaincy has been increasingly satisfactory throughout the year. In connection with the Fourth Liberty Loan, Mr. Armitage prepared a pamphlet, in cooperation with the Treasury Department, entitled, "How the Churches May Aid," which was widely circulated among the clergy of the country and greatly appreciated by them.

IX. Statistics

A statistical report complete will be compiled and forwarded later. We have, however, offered for Army chaplaincy 2,513 candidates, having 1,206 from this number appointed. In the Navy we have offered 138 candidates with 100 appointed.

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, *Chairman.*

THE CALL TO A LARGER CHRISTIAN COOPERATION

Address of Dr. Robert E. Speer at the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Atlantic City, N. J., December 10-12, 1918

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are just emerging from an extraordinary educational discipline. We have learned from our own experience what a penetrating and relentless teacher war is. It tests persons and ideals and institutions in ways in which they have never been tested before. It reveals. It rejects. It demands. And there never was a war that did these things so penetratingly and relentlessly as the war which has just come to its end. We shall be examining the lessons of this war, and the experiences it has brought to us all the rest of our days, and men will be studying them for many generations yet to come. There is not a department of our national life that will not show the effects of this experience. Our theology, our education, our politics, our social ethics, everything that is related to our life in any way will bear the impress of what we have been through.

Our minds have difficulty in restraining themselves from following out a dozen different lines of inquiry, which this experience suggests to us as we face our problems now as Christian men and women at the close of the war. It is no easy task to limit one's thought and speech at a time like this in the specific and closely governed way in which it must be limited. All that it is appropriate for me to do this evening, speaking out of a special relationship to the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, is to seek to bring before this Committee the lessons, which our work in that Commission has made more clear to us regarding the business with which we are immediately charged here at this time. I want to say a word of grateful appreciation of the opportunity that has been given us to be associated in this work. No man can have had such an opportunity without being thankful for it forever. I want to say how grateful we are to Dr. North, to Dr. Macfarland and all the other officers and agencies of the Federal Council for the spirit in which they have given us freedom and sympathy in the responsibilities which have been laid upon us. We have felt these responsibilities keenly from the beginning, and I think we feel them even more keenly now that the time is drawing near when this Commission must be dissolved, and as we realize how many moral assets and resources have

been accumulated, and how difficult it will be to turn them all over to the continuing and abiding agencies of the church. I cannot speak of even all of this tonight. We have had two or three hours of discussion of it this afternoon, and, as Dr. Brown said, we were only touching the surface of the field in which we have been working. It would take days for thoughtful men sitting down together to begin to exhaust the lessons and experience of the last eighteen months. I want to single out just one aspect of all our experience—namely the lessons that have come to us through this year's work that bear on the principle of interdenominational cooperation, its spirit, its limitations, and its possibilities. Now that is not the only one of the problems we face tonight. For there is first of all the spiritual problem and the lessons of the last year relating to that. That is the fundamental problem of all. It is not the question of whether we can think out some new coordination and rearranging of activities and relationship. But, are the dynamics here? Are the energy and the power now in the midst of us adequate to do our work today? We can think of many manipulations and adjustments. They will get us nowhere unless God's men are here now, and God's power is in these men to do the work that waits to be done in this hour. One thinks back to the days after the Civil War. In many ways we are immeasurably in advance of those days. We shall not see in our time anything like the political corruption that followed the Civil War. Our civic life is projected on an entirely different level today. We have great moral forces beating through the life of the nation now, vastly more powerful and beneficent than those the nation knew at the end of the Civil War. But one asks oneself again and again other questions. It seems to me one hears them wherever he goes. "Moody, where are you? Where is Moody?" You seem to hear that voice coming out of the sky and from the problems on every hand. Where is he, the man of his faith, the man of his masterful power, of his creative leadership? Have we got such men here today? That is our first problem, and it would be well worth our time to spend time on that problem.

Then there are problems of constitution and relationship which ought to be studied regarding every institution by itself and which inevitably are raised about institutions by others without and yet related to them. We have seen with joy one reaction of this sort among the great Lutheran bodies of this land, the war having undoubtedly advanced measures already under way looking toward the consolidation of these great Lutheran agencies into one of the most powerful and promising

forces in America, a force which, in all its fullness, we are eager to welcome into the fullest fellowship of this Council.

It is not of these things that I am going to speak this evening but of what we have learned this last year concerning this problem of interdenominational cooperation, looked at from the angle, not of our present spiritual problem, although that is involved, nor from the angle of constitutional function and relationship, but from the plain point of view of activities and personal relationships and interdenominational policy. I want to speak of five great lessons which I believe the experience of the year has taught us in regard to the problem viewed in this light. They are not new lessons but they have been newly brought home to us.

First of all, we have been taught clearly this last year the absolute indispensableness of an adequate, unselfish instrumentality for cooperation in the name of the Church and with the consciousness of the Church in its richest historic and spiritual significance. I have chosen all these words very carefully. Let me eliminate the word "unselfish" for the present. I will return to it later. Let us first concentrate our thought on what the year has shown us concerning the absolute indispensableness of an adequate instrumentality for cooperation in the name of the church, and with the richest church consciousness. The year has taught us that lesson beyond all cavil or question. It has shown us that there are ways in which we are absolutely necessary one to another, that we need one another's encouragement and inspiration and faith. One body will have a vision that has been hidden from another body which was meant to get it from this body. This man in one communion will see an obligation clearly. It is meant of God that other communions should catch that vision from him. There are men here who can testify to the vision that came to their communion last year through the encouragement, through the challenge, maybe through the spiritual rebuke they have received as they compared what they were attempting to do with what other bodies were planning to do. We need our mutual faith and encouragement that both our collective and our individual purpose may be what otherwise it could not be. We have discovered also that cooperation is necessary to protect ourselves from one another's mistakes. No communion by withdrawing itself can escape the consequences of the mistakes of others. It will simply sacrifice the great gains that would accrue from cooperation. It will not relieve itself from any of the hardships and difficulties that come from errors made anywhere in the field of Christian action. We realized early this last year that for simple self-protection it was necessary

for all the Christian bodies working in this war problem to work closely together. We see now that churches can reject the benefits of cooperation but they cannot escape the penalties of separation. In the third place we were driven to cooperation because the nation had been forced to unite. It would have been an intolerable thing if Christian elements in the nation, bodies that had everything in common, a bond of unity more deep than anything else on earth, in spite of all that may divide, could not work together. Also we realized from the beginning that we had a task bigger than all of us together could do and parts of which were indivisible. I mean that there were sections of the task that could not be denominationalized. There were duties which had to be done that could not be taken up by anybody in isolation. They had to be dealt with by us all. It would be an easy thing to multiply these grounds of evidence of the indispensableness of an adequate instrumentality of inter-denominational cooperation.

All of these reasons still remain. We still need mutual encouragement and help as we face the tasks of peace. The tasks of peace are vastly more intricate and difficult than the tasks of war. Whatever necessity there was during the time of war that we should help one another by the measure of our discernment of duty, that we should bring to one another the support of our mutual faith, we have today under much more trying and exacting circumstances than in the days of the war. We have to protect ourselves today against one another's mistakes and we will have to do it more and more as the days go by. Anybody who tries to draw himself off will not escape the sure penalty that is going to follow the blunders any of us may make. In spite of the dissolution of the unity of war the nation will pull itself together again before its tasks of peace. New communities of interest are growing up in our national life. These unities must not be allowed to rebuke us. Whatever pressure there was upon the Church in the days of war to lead the nation and the world into a large and deeper unity, that pressure is on us still. The tasks we face now are greater than the war tasks. You can exchange every task we had to face in war with a greater task still that we must face in peace, and with the added duty of supplying new resources of moral unity other than war with its mechanical pressure of outward danger to the life of the nation can provide. We have learned afresh through the experience of the year the indispensableness of an adequate continuing agency of interdenominational cooperation in the name of the church and with the richest consciousness of all that the church historically and spiritually stands for in our deepest life.

We have seen also that cooperation must include three things. It must include obviously the coordination of the forces which aim at common ends and of programs which cover common ground. Whatever cooperation we have, whatever instrumentality of cooperation, must secure this first of all. It must bring together forces that will be more in their aggregate than the total of these forces added together separately. The principle of unity itself increases the sum of the units. It must bring together programs in the making rather than in the days of hardened completion. Secondly, it must provide full interchange of knowledge and purpose. It must secure full liaison among the Christian forces. That is a word that the war has brought into new significance, an old and sinister word to which the war has given a new and abiding meaning. It was the essential condition of efficiency in every department of our national and international experience these last three years. You can write the history of these years in the effort of men to achieve this kind of correlation, the interchange of knowledge of plan and sympathetic purpose.

We have made some progress in this matter during this last year. I thank God again and again for the friendships that had been prepared against this hour between men who stood in places of responsibility in the denominational and interdenominational services of this war time, between whom there were relationships of a generation of understanding and love so that it has been possible in these days to maintain by personal relationships an interchange of knowledge, plan, and purpose, without which we would have been thrown into problems this last year, the gravity of which cannot be exaggerated. We must deliberately plan for this liaison in the future. I do not know how this can best be done, whether by a coordinating committee of men who know and absolutely trust one another, who can throw strands across the chasms that divide these great moving activities of our day and keep them in constant personal touch one with another or in some other way. It is not altogether a matter of trust. In part it is simply a matter of magnitudes. No one man is in position to keep in touch with all that is going on. We have to think out either in the Administrative Committee or by some new piece of machinery a correlation of knowledge and plan between the different denominations and the interdenominational agencies which will meet this second need in an adequate instrumentality of cooperation. I say we must have an instrumentality of cooperation which will provide first for a coordination of interpenetrating forces and overlapping programs; in the second place for an interchange of intelligence, for a complete and trusted liaison between the

agencies operating in these fields; and in the third place which will supply a wise, collective guidance. We need a collective guidance. No one of us has wisdom enough to handle his own duty alone. There are problems rooted in all the fibre of humanity that cannot be dealt with by segments of humanity or of the church. We must think out a method of wise, capable and trusted guidance that will supply the collective wisdom we need to confront the problems of this day.

All this has been a great gain. It never can be an open question again as to whether the Federal Council or something that fills that ground is an absolutely indispensable necessity. It is settled once and forever by the experience through which we have gone that we must have an agency of denominational cooperation that will be adequate to supply these needs of which I have been speaking.

In the second place the experience of the year has thrown a great deal of light on the principles and problems of this inter-denominational service and coordination of which I have spoken as necessary. It has shown us how we need it for the ends to which I have just referred. It has shown us also how it can be secured, and that it is not by readjustment of constitutional relationships nor by determination of theoretical allotments of power and authority. These have their place. But this problem which we are facing now is a problem of service and personal relationship and cooperative adjustment, and we will get off on false quests if we follow the other lines. If we solve the problems of service and friendship the other problems will work themselves out wisely, and in order that that may be done, may I bring out that word "unselfish" that I spoke of at the beginning? We have learned even more clearly that the only kind of instrumentality that will adequately meet this need and fill this field must be one that is marked by institutional disinterestedness. You all know the three qualifications of leadership of which Emerson speaks, I think in his essay on Courage—first, disinterestedness, second, practical power, and third, courage. These are the three qualifications of leadership in individual men and they are the qualifications of leadership in movements and institutions as well. I pass by the question as to whether our Commission has possessed sufficient practical power and sufficient courage, but I do think that it has laid hold of the principle of disinterestedness. It has not tried and does not desire now to magnify itself or its work. The work has been humble enough. And the Commission has been content to try to see that work was done, irrespective of how it was done or who did it or where the credit went. I was reading the other day in a denominational paper an article on a most useful and

honored member of that communion in which credit was given him for having wrought certain great achievements, some of which have not yet been wrought at all and some of which so far as they have been wrought have been accomplished by other hands than his. But let anybody have the credit. The important thing is that the agency that set out to do this work for the churches should lose its life in the doing of it. It should seek no honor whatever of its own. Now some of our problems spring from our forgetting that. Within the last day or two men have spoken to me of two addresses to which they had been listening. A friend said to me of one: "It was a shame, wasn't it? He never once mentioned the Young Men's Christian Association." The work of which he was speaking was a cooperative work. "The Association was active in that field but not a word of tribute or recognition was spoken." Another man said, "A shame, wasn't it? He made a magnificent speech about what the Association is doing, but said not one word about the churches." Now each criticism was just. I was reading shortly before coming here tonight the twelfth chapter of Romans, "In honor preferring one another." You remember what comes next! There is no intimation whatever that this honoring recognition of others impairs one's efficiency in his own task. "In honor preferring one another, not slothful in business." They go together inevitably. They go together in personal leadership. I am not speaking now of that. Thank God that there is so much disinterested personal service. But they go together in institutional leadership. We have learned through the last year one other thing suggested last night, namely, that we must frankly face and solve the problem of supplying a leadership that is neither too strong nor too weak. You cannot have a leadership that is too strong and that breaks away from its following or coerces it, nor too weak to fill Emerson's third requirement of leadership, that there must be courage in it. There were some who took our Commission to task at the beginning of the year because it was not taking hold of things with a strong enough hand. We were urged to break loose, to assert authorities and privileges. Yet we know perfectly well that it could not be done. In the very group in which it was urged there were elements which we could not have carried with us, groups who would not have followed. If we have been pretty well trusted, if there is no communion in the country that wholly lacks confidence in us, it has been because we have tried, and of course I do not think we have kept the balance perfectly, to provide a leadership that was neither too strong nor too weak.

Now these are not easy things to bring about. They are

difficult because they run down into fundamental principles. They lead us into difficulty but that is the only place that it is worth while for us to go, because our problem is not one of mechanics, nor of external adjustments, but the hard problem of love, of confidence, of the freedom, power and strength that invariably go with life. That is the second thing we have learned.

In the third place we have learned even more clearly that the pathway of cooperative advance lies through the field of action and embodied activity and service, rather than through the field of discussion or of the attempt to settle the theoretical principles of such activities and service. We are united as together we face tasks and by the magnitude and urgency of the tasks are drawn together to their doing. Not that I do not appreciate theory. In the last analysis that is all it comes down to. A friend was just saying today that the more he saw of what we were trying to do, the more convinced he became that the only thing the Church needs is the theologian, and in the highest sense that is true. I have always been thankful for a word spoken a year or two ago at a meeting of alumni at Princeton when some reflection or discredit had been cast on ideas and all value had been attributed to action, and Dr. Richardson had quoted in reply the saying of Jesus, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." We will ever be brought back to this even if we do not start from it. But what we have learned this year is the power of embodied undertakings. We were discussing this afternoon this matter of enlisting young men for the Christian ministry. How are we going to get them? We are not going to get them simply by laying before them principles. That will do very well to help a man but it is not going to win him. We are not going to get him by telling him the reasons why a man should live his life unselfishly. We will get him as the nation got him. We have got to go to young men and say to them "You cannot go to France today, but you can finish the war which is still unfinished by going out into the world and building Christ's Kingdom, by accomplishing other tasks which are as real and as necessary as those you were going to France to accomplish." I think we are going to get men in just that way. One has thought a good deal—I think every one of us must have thought—as to why it was that the nation has been able to secure such sacrifice and service in the war, while the Church has not been able to get it before the war or now. How did the nation succeed in getting men to give themselves away, in getting the nation to give everything, its money, its life? It succeeded, some say, because it asked for everything. But the nation did

not ask for everything, and it did not get everything. There were areas of men's minds atrophying in the camps, which the nation did not ask for at all. Many of the very finest aspects of life the nation did not ask for, and couldn't use. It did ask for men's bodies. I believe when you get down to the truth that that is the explanation. This is what St. Paul asked for, "I beseech you by the mercies of God that you present your bodies a living sacrifice." That is what we may reverently say God had to have in his greatest piece of work—a body. The Incarnation was God in a body. The Atonement demanded the body of Christ's flesh through death. The Resurrection included the resurrection of His body. All had to be done through a body. We see clearly from this point of view the reason for the emphasis on certain types of sin, the sin of evil speech, the sin of theft. Evil speech is the one sin you can bite. Stealing is the one sin you can do only with your hands. In many lands the punishment for theft is cutting off the hand so that men cannot steal any more. Sin and redemption alike are done in the body. Our Saviour needed a body to reach us. He reaches us in our bodies. By the same principle we deal best with our problem of cooperation as we embody our ideals, objectify our ends, and set before men tasks to be done, ends actually to be travelled to, and arrived at.

This year has laid before us with luminous clearness more of these tasks that demand one approach through action. Let us pick out four or five of these before which we will be impotent if we cannot adequately deal with them in cooperation. There is the problem of the rightful place of religion in the American Army. It is one of the distressing problems which we confront today. I wonder whether we are one inch ahead of where we were when the war began a year ago in the United States. It took us months and months before we could get, against indifference or opposition, one chaplain to every twelve hundred men, and then we did not get them. There never has been one chaplain to every twelve hundred men in France. We should have had almost to double the maximum number of chaplains we ever had in France before we would have had one to twelve hundred. There are to be one and a quarter million men in France for some time and there are a little over eight hundred chaplains, who will be a diminishing quantity. That will give us fifty per cent less chaplains now in France than the law itself requires. The chaplain has been able to get no status. Every other branch of the army in the United States has a satisfactory relationship which army chaplains have not been able to get. Maybe we will get it when General Pershing and the chaplains' organization in France come back from the other

side but we simply have not had it here and we seem unlikely ever to get it unless we seek it unitedly in some different way. Indeed we have hindered ourselves by such division in our approach to the problem as there has been even during the last year.

In the second place there is the problem of recruiting men for Christian service today. There were nearly five million young men in the army and navy of the United States. Practically all of the men that we are going to need for the Christian ministry, for foreign missionary work, for the Association secretarship, for all of the other forms of Christian and philanthropic service are there in these five million young men in the army and navy. We have never had such a chance with all the body of supply physically brought together and under psychological conditions such as we have never known before, to reap such a harvest of leadership as has not been garnered in the history of the nation. There are the men in the camps on this side who are never going to France and who are rapidly being sent back to their homes. Have you been with them? There are among them many men cast down and filled with disappointment and chagrin. They are going back to their homes in a few days or weeks and they will be asked "What battle were you in? What were your experiences in France?" And they will have to say, "I was never in France." They laid all they had on the altar of the nation in utter and absolute sacrifice and never had the chance to have that gift used in actual service. There is going to be permanent moral damage done to some of these men if their great impulse of sacrifice and devotion cannot be given an adequate object, if we cannot supply something that will atone for the bitterest disappointment of their lives. We can go to them today and say, "Men, you do not need to be cast down. The war is not over. The hardest part of the war is yet to be fought, the part that calls for the highest heroism, the deepest courage, the hardest sacrifice. The war is just beginning. Will you not throw yourself into it now for life and death?"

There are the men on the other side, doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, from all classes and occupations at home, foot-loose now as men have never been to give themselves to the unselfish service of mankind, who are coming home soon. Let me read a few paragraphs from a letter from a friend who is a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps in France:

"With the end of the war and the actual signing of the peace compacts, which is now surely not far off, all the millions of men in our armies will be, sooner or later, returned to the homeland, to face the problem of their future employment or activi-

ties. Among them will be some thousands of medical men. Most of these men will return with their old positions and practices calling for them, but still footloose. Many of them, and especially the younger ones, will come back to begin life entirely anew, free as no like body of medical men in our experience have ever been to choose the field of their activities. All of them will return with wider views of life and of the possibilities of their work than have heretofore been common among medical men.

"There can be no doubt that the world will be open as a field for the efforts of these men. You know how many places have been waiting for the end of the war to release the medical men they are in need of. The question of deepest interest to us is how many of them can be enlisted in the missionary service, how many the mission societies are prepared to seek and employ.

"I know well that the problem of the extent and character of the medical work that could properly be made part of the missionary effort has long been the subject of much study and consideration on your part. It seems to me that this calls for definite decisions of the utmost importance to the future of missions at this time. There is no doubt that if the Church is ready to go forward, there is an opportunity the like of which will never within our lifetimes come again. Never again will there be so many men, peculiarly fitted by their experience to listen to the call to world wide service and also qualified by their experience to meet the call with unusual ability. The question the Church must face is how far it is prepared to go in enlisting medical men for work in foreign fields and also what scope it will seek to give to the men it secures."

We have our chance to present to these men the ideal of going forward with that with which they had begun. And here once again are the lads in our colleges and universities. Never were our colleges as open to appeals offering in unselfish service the moral equivalent of war as they are now. I was at Yale last Sunday. They are to be discharged on the 21st. I was at Princeton the Sunday before. The next day the S. A. T. C. was to be disbanded. You cannot imagine the state of mind in which these men are. If ever they were ripe for some great and heroic appeal they are ripe for it now. You cannot denominationalize that appeal to them. They have heard the united voice of their country speaking and they replied to that united voice. If we want these lads for Christian service today, we must approach the problem unitedly with one heart and one appeal. They will find their own appropriate place of personal service afterward if we can make the command adequate enough

and speak to them with an adequately appealing and united voice.

In the third place there is the problem of Christianity and education. He is a blind man who does not see that one great lesson that this war has taught is the importance of education to national character and purpose. Never again will the State be willing to allow the education of the nation to slip out of its fingers as they have let it slip out in the past. What some have been criticising in Japan is just what we may anticipate that many nations will seek to do in the days that lie ahead of us. We see what the education of a nation skilfully guided can accomplish. Processes carefully thought out by men who know the principles of genetic psychology, as this war has illustrated them afresh, are going to play on us and our children after us. State supervision and other secular administration of these processes and of the ordinary forms of education are inevitable. The Christian churches are facing a problem the right solution of which is vital to the very life of Christianity. And we are never going to solve that problem along our old lines of division and separation, of not bringing our forces together in a way to meet the consequences of secularized education with which we shall have to deal. I have a friend who has taught for some years in the philosophical faculty in one of our five largest American universities. This friend has told me that out of twenty-six professors and associate professors of philosophy there were only two in the faculty who did not teach a mechanistic view of life. And this university is doing as much as any other to shape the educational life of America. And it is only too representative. The Christian Church has to deal unitedly with the problem of Christian education, if it does not want the ground cut from under it by processes of secularized education which will teach philosophical theories that are absolutely fatal to all which we most dearly believe both in politics and in religion.

In the fourth place take this great complex of problems which are developing on the home mission horizon. The new home mission responsibilities need to be interpreted in the richest way. It will be a great loss if after the war we do not accept a far ampler view of the functions of our home mission agencies. We can easily name some of the problems. Again and again today we refer to the problem of the returning soldier. Do you think that the returning soldier can be handled in a divided way by a score of competing denominations? Of course the soldier who goes back to his own communion will be welcome there, but there are tens of thousands of these men who had no denominational attachment before they went abroad. Are they

all to be scrambled for by the churches, each one offering its own wares? The problems can be met only as, with a comprehensive spirit and united approach, the Church of this land deals with them.

And the problems are far more complex than the mere issue of associating the soldiers with a particular Christian organization upon his return to his community. Is he to be a different sort of citizen now in the light of his experience, different in his own ideals and demands, different in his contribution to the community and the nation? And the problem of the community to which he returns is a greater problem than he is. Is it to be the same kind of community it was before and what is the Church going to do to deal with it? There is the problem of community Christian education. There are hopeful experiments already being made in this field to effect the adequate coordination and guidance of all Christian forces. The day has gone by when the denominational Sunday School alone, one of our most valuable Christian energies, isolated from other agencies and unsupported by all the Christian energies which can be poured into it, can cope with the problem of religious education in the American community. And there is the problem of community Christian service as well as of community Christian education. Some are foolishly proposing schemes which involve the abrogation of the home as a Christian and social institution but between the home and the nation there do lie areas of social life covered vaguely by the term "community," which are to be Christianized. The community, to be sure, is not a unit. It has its horizontal and its vertical stratifications but these do not conform to the denominational divisions, and these are unified by common interests and common social issues which require of the church a community consciousness and a community approach. There is also and on a national scale the problem of our moral and social health. We can handle such a problem only as we handle it unitedly. The war has given us such an opportunity. It has shown that certain things are essential to the highest efficiency of soldiers, that if you are going to fight a successful war, you can not do it with drunken and diseased men. If you cannot fight a great war with that kind of men, can you build a great nation in time of peace with that kind of men? We have discovered that the type of man we need in time of war is the type of man we need in time of peace. We see new ideals in this matter and not only new ideals but new possibilities as well. We have realized that there are certain moral achievements not to be left in the realm of the impracticable; that it is possible to wipe out the saloon and that it is possible to wipe out the brothel. If for eighteen months

of war it was demonstrated that it was possible to keep the brothel and saloon five miles away from our men in the Army, why shall it not be possible to keep them five thousand miles away from the young men outside of the Army for all time? But who dreams that it can be done by disunited effort? And there is the problem of the unification of the national spirit. You may describe it in all sorts of terms, assimilation, Americanization, nationalization. It is a common task that can be worked at of course by all kinds and groups of people, but they can work it out efficiently only as they unwastefully co-ordinate their forces in a common service and to one great end.

In the fifth place there are the new demands for cooperation and coordination in connection with the foreign missionary undertaking and the need of the organic consolidation of whatever can be organically consolidated. We started the foreign missionary work in America with a great ideal, with the ideal that one organization might operate foreign missionary work for the American churches and the American Board for some years embodied that ideal. It proved premature. And there has been enormous gain in the last one hundred years from the denominational differentiation of foreign missionary responsibility, but we may be coming around now to a return in part at least to those great ideals with which we began. We are clear at any rate that there ought to be the closest consolidation of our approach to the non-Christian world. There is also the whole problem of missionary education at home. We are coming to unity of mind in this matter; for the missionary obligation is one obligation. The motives that lead Methodists to give to the support of foreign missions are identical with those that lead the Presbyterians and Baptists to give to the support of foreign missions. In effecting the full pressure of the missionary obligation on the church at home, only united action can avail. It is the universal Christ who is to be made known to the world. The views of all of us about Him are still less than He and our combined apprehension of Him alone can furnish adequate and commanding motive to any group or division. The last year has revealed in many different spheres the power of united pressures.

And further, there is the necessity in the United States of our supplying through the foreign missions conceptions the ideas that must underlie the basis of peace which must be laid if this war is not to have been waged in vain. It is the foreign missionary enterprise which is the custodian of the principles on which alone the League of Nations can ever be built up. These principles cannot be isolated as the property of any one group. No one group can adequately proclaim them. If

they belong to one they belong to us all. It is what is the property of us all in those principles which can alone sustain a friendly world order and by as much as we believe in that, by as much as we believe that the blood of eight million men will have been shed in vain unless that is to be achieved, by that much are we under obligation to accomplish any new pressure of coordination necessary to our supplying to the world the fundamental conceptions that underlie a new and brotherly international relationship.

The third lesson from the last year accordingly is that we have before us certain great indivisible tasks; that these tasks if we will attack them together will supply us with the most effective path of advance in denominational cooperation.

In the fourth place the experience of the year has taught us something regarding the processes and the forms of our cooperative action. I think in this we have been led wisely. There has not been any new discovery. There has been only a larger application of what had already been ascertained and was already existent in the forms of organization and service in the Federal Council, only the emphasis was changed somewhat. There had been two types of associated action through the commissions of the Federal Council. In one the Federal Council selected individuals and brought them together in a commission with considerable freedom of action and with responsibility to the Federal Council alone. In the other method the attempt to correlate the organic activities of the denominations and to bring them together did not give the same freedom that the first method did, but it did give a larger weight of responsibility. We have made use chiefly of this second method during the last year. The committees that have been established, the Committee on Recruiting and Training men for the work of the Churches at Home and Abroad, the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, etc., and their work constitute some of the best work organized through the War-Time Commission during the past year. They represent the attempt to bring together the organic activities of denominations. There has been during the last few years a great growth of the sense of denominational personality and we do not want to break that down unless there is something better to take its place. The danger is that it is breaking down and is dissolving in some directions before it has entirely fulfilled its functions. We were trying to conserve all that is good. Some friends said we were making a mistake and emphasizing denominationalism. All that we were trying to do was to bring together in an effective cooperative way the really responsible denominational agencies. That method may hold back some

of your most far-visioned and enthusiastic men. Perhaps it is wise that they should be held back a little while we keep together the men who represent the organic responsibility of the different communions and seek by mutual interchange to get forward. And it will be a great pity if as we go forward we do not conserve all the gains of the past in this regard, even if it makes some of us impatient because the progress is not so rapid as it might be if we might detach ourselves from these responsible relationships. The Foreign Missions Conference and the Home Missions Council illustrate the strength of this method of cooperation. A further element of strength in what has been done this past year has been the fortnightly meetings of the Executive Committee which have really brought together the responsible people, kept them in touch and woven strands of friendship among them. Such trust and friendship is always a large element of power. And now as we go on, one ventures to suggest that the heart that beats at the center of the Federal Council must be made as powerful as possible with a strong enough executive staff to accomplish the task that is now in front of us, with surer financial support and with new elements brought in, with women and laymen to enrich administration and adequately to care for the diverse elements that must be welded in the great movement in which the churches ought to go forward. I have spoken often during the last few weeks in little groups of the lessons of what happened after the Civil War should have for us in this day. It was then the Young Men's Christian Association began its career. It held shortly after the war a meeting that is still spoken of as the convention of beginnings. It had garnered the gains of the Christian Commission of the Civil War established by it. George H. Stuart was chairman of the Christian Commission and of the first rudiments of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. And the Association has gone on from that day to this in increasing influence as a laymen's movement. In 1866 the Evangelical Alliance was formed. It sprang up with remarkable influence and power until 1873. Since then it has slowly waned until now there is the name of the Evangelical Alliance but nothing of it except the form. The laymen's movement went from strength to strength. It came into the present war one of the strong religious agencies of America. It comes out of the present war with great resources and influence. Is it to go on as a laymen's movement? Is it really or can it be such a movement? On the other hand is the Federal Council to be a clerical movement? Or can we not find some way in which the Church which is neither a lay nor a clerical move-

ment, but clergymen, laymen and laywomen, shall be brought together with all its agencies in some adequate relationship of part to part and to the task that is now to be done? What is needed is not nominal but actual correlation, not in mechanical combination but in vital and mutual service of all the agencies acting in the name or as the agents of the Church. And as to surer financial support would it not be entirely reasonable to propose that the denominational contributions to the Federal Council should be quadrupled at least?

We should learn today from the war a further lesson as to the process of leadership that perhaps one might not learn so readily in days of peace. The problem in the war has not been so much to create energies, as to guide and shape them. The war split open the soul of America, and great tides of moral and spiritual power have come gushing out which needed only wise guidance and relationship. This will not be so true in the days of peace, but for the present these tides are still running. The next great step which is to be accomplished in the name of the Church and under the guidance of some agency of the Church which represents the full consciousness of the Church, is to bring these forces together in this time. It is amazing how many of them there are loose today in American life and the need is great of drawing them together and giving wise guidance to these energies. There is also much bewilderment in America today. Is there one who has not been hearing from the younger men in the ministry of the perplexity with which they are facing their problems? Some device must be set up which will accomplish the correlation of all these energies and give men's minds wise and united guidance in the common task. It is astonishing from how many quarters the realization of this need has found expression. Some weeks ago in the Commission on Interchurch Federations the matter came up and it was suggested to hold regional conferences throughout the United States in the interest of a program of the application of Christian principles to community needs in this hour. At the same time others were urging the matter in even larger connotations. At the meeting of the Administrative Committee at Wallace Lodge a few weeks ago without our knowing at all of this other suggestion the proposal was made to hold at once in eight or ten areas gatherings that would bring together the various religious forces in the name of the Church and under its guidance to face our present day problem, to deal in deed with community problems but also that would bear a new evangelistic and evangelical witness, that would confront the church with its entire world obligation, that would deal, to be sure, with the application of Chris-

tianity to the problems of the community but also with a frank facing of the problems of class and race in the whole life of the nation, and that would deal also with family devotion and the personal life. A little committee was appointed at that time to bring to this committee here a recommendation for conferences of this character. We discovered through Professor Nash and Mr. Voris of the Pacific Coast that they had already projected something of this kind on the Coast and were eager that the Federal Council should undertake the leadership and correlate under one plan all the different movements that could be brought together. Mr. F. B. Smith was appointed chairman of the Committee to prepare a recommendation of this subject which should be brought into this conference. He asked me to present his report which I am glad to do and to ask its reference to the business committee. Our experience this last year has convinced us that the hour is ripe for such action of helpful leadership as this on the part of the interdenominational agencies of the church.

And lastly, and I must apologize for speaking so long, there is a fifth lesson. We have learned from this war that men have no business going into a war unless they intend to stay in it until it has been won. There was a time, some months ago, when the President recommended a "peace without victory," but his recommendation was not accepted by one section of those to whom it was addressed. The section willing to accept the suggestion reminds us of the story of the two women who appeared before Solomon. One of them, you remember, was ready for a peace without victory and you remember which one it was. If anybody had addressed to the President after we had entered the war such an exhortation he would have met it exactly as the allied nations of Europe met it from him. We know that a nation has no business to go into a war if it is not ready to choose between two alternatives, either to win the war or to be destroyed. Only the willingness to make such a choice can justify the extremity of war. And I believe we went into it on that principle. Once we had gone into it nothing until the end of time would have brought us out until the war had been won or we had been utterly overthrown. I remember a conference which we had with one of our visitors from Great Britain a short time ago, shortly after his arrival here, when we were discussing this matter. He was feeling exceedingly despondent. He did not believe that Germany ever would be defeated. He believed that the war would end without any decisive triumph for the principles for which we were contending. We said he did not understand America. America might have a

reputation for mercurial and changeable spirit but it was not so and once she had set her hand to a task like this she would never take her hand off until the task was done. We go into no war that we do not go in to stay in until the war has been won. And now the same principle holds in all spheres of action. We have started on certain relationships in the attempt to accomplish certain tasks. There is no withdrawing from them. We have set out as a Christian Church in a great war. There is no holding back and there is no stopping until we get through, absolutely none. This movement of closer coordination and cooperation is never going to stop. It is going to grow year by year with increasing power. We may make mistakes in this Federal Council. It is conceivable that we should make such colossal mistakes as to destroy the Council so that some new agency would have to be set up in its stead, but as sure as there will be a sunrise tomorrow another agency would be set up in its stead because we are moving in a great progress from which we can never draw out or be drawn back. The only question we face today is whether we are going to be courageous enough, disinterested enough, wise enough to discern our time and to pass into this time with instrumentalities which we are called upon to devise and control and direct that are adequate for the tasks of this day. All of the great values that have come out of the war with us call upon us for this thing—the realization of how much more beautiful great moral ideals are than all things else, the discovery of how the sense of something better ahead can command anything from men, and what is in one sense more wonderful even than all of these and what the soldier feels to have been the greatest thing that the war has brought to him, the sheer glory of an unwithholding comradeship. If you go into the camps, into the trenches, wherever the soldiers are, this is the splendid achievement of their great experience, the communized consciousness of a brotherhood that shares everything, that has pooled men's life blood, that has made them one in one great sacrificial, national endeavor. Can we not match that and surpass it in the body of Christ? Do not hours come when we know we have matched it, when we feel the glow in our own hearts, the longing to cross the chasms between man and man, to produce at last here in the midst of our nation today a fellowship so real, so commanding, that in the atmosphere of it we do not need to solve our problems, for we shall find that they have disappeared?

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The figures of the report of the Treasurer for 1918 show the dominance of the great war in the work of the Federal Council.

Early in the year it was necessary to plan for large expenses in connection with the Washington office, the General War-Time Commission and the Interchurch buildings for religious work at Camps Upton and Dix. The figures show clearly how large these have been.

For these important activities liberal subscriptions were made by various denominations, and individuals, but the obligations had to be met by the Treasurer more promptly than the subscriptions were received, and it has been necessary to use the credit of the Federal Council at the bank to carry forward promptly these various departments of war work.

This has proved the convenience of having the various commissions concentrated in one financial office. The summary shows the large amount which has passed through the Treasurer's books.

The operations of the department of printing and publication have run up to over \$50,000 and it continues to demonstrate its indispensable value in conducting this work with promptness and efficiency.

In the face of the fact that the receipts from denominational apportionments are smaller than for several years on account of the failure of one large denomination to pass the vote which they intended, the year is closed with a moderate balance.

During the year notice has been received of a small legacy which has not yet been paid.

General account January 1, 1918..... \$12,792.19

This included a permanent fund of \$1,000 contributed by Mrs. D. Willis James, the balance being largely invested in the equipment of the New York office.

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR:

Denominational apportionments and appropriations from churches	\$13,982.96
Subscriptions and appropriations for departments administered at the national office (except those reported below).....	72,130.49
Receipts from departments of publication, printing, and general services.....	15,045.09
	101,158.54

BALANCES ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1918, WITH THE

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR OF THE FOLLOWING:

Commission on the Church and Social Service..	17,359.11
Commission on Interchurch Federations.....	17,764.62
Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	11,580.28
General War-Time Commission.....	37,614.17
Chaplains' Equipment Fund	9,383.15
Gaylord S. White, Treasurer for the Committee on Interchurch Buildings for religious work at Camps Upton and Dix.....	52,028.63
Commission on Evangelism	3,076.99
Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium (Administration)	19,419.55
	168,226.50

Debit balances of various accounts on January 1, 1919:

Washington Office	\$3,762.74
Commission on the Church and Social Service..	4,634.34
General War-Time Commission	5,465.33
Gaylord S. White, Treasurer.....	7,109.90
	20,972.31
	\$303,149.54

PAID DURING THE YEAR:

Administration, office secretaries, assistants and stenographers	\$17,960.47
Office expense and stationery	5,646.14
Postage	4,161.16
Rent of administrative offices.....	†1,300.06
Telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless.....	2,755.03
Library	196.69
Printing and publication	4,059.33
Publicity service	6,450.48
Travel	2,273.30
Incidentals	754.87
Interest	220.77
Expenses of commissions and meetings.....	1,228.92
Departments conducted by Field Secretary.....	29,163.90
Commission on the Church and Country Life.....	967.41
Washington Office:	
Administration	\$3,646.65
Salaries of staff	4,909.61
Rent	1,155.00
Office, travel and other expenses.....	11,329.36
	21,040.62
Honorary Secretary	1,500.00
	21,040.62
	1,500.00
	\$99,679.15
PAID FOR THE FOLLOWING:	
Commission on the Church and Social Service.....	\$21,993.45
Commission on Interchurch Federations.....	16,370.35
Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	9,010.14
General War-Time Commission	42,793.65
Committee on the War and Religious Outlook...	285.85
Chaplains' Equipment Fund	9,304.18
Gaylor S. White, Treasurer for the Committee on Interchurch Buildings for religious work at Camps Upton and Dix.....	59,138.53
Commission on Evangelism	2,413.97
Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium (Administration)	19,419.55
	180,729.67
Total	
<i>Credit balances of various accounts:</i>	
Commission on Interchurch Federations.....	\$1,394.27
Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	2,570.14
Commission on Evangelism	663.02
Chaplains' Equipment Fund	78.97
	4,706.40
Permanent Fund	10,000.00
General Fund:	
Invested in office equipment.....	7,429.81
Cash balance, Central Treasury.....	604.51
	\$303,149.54

*This does not include the officers and staff of the commissions and of the publication and printing department, nor the administrative expenses of special committees.

†This amount is for the rental of rooms occupied by the central administration. Other rentals are on account of departments, commissions and cooperative bodies, the total rent being: New York offices, \$9,744.58; Washington offices, \$1,155.00; total, \$10,899.58.

Temperance Departments

The Federal Council has had during the year two departments of temperance work, the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance and the Strengthen America Campaign.

The Strengthen America Campaign was part of the services of the Field Secretary and its financial accounts are included in the statement for the Field Secretary.

It is important, however, to indicate the total funds received and expended for temperance work as follows:

Receipts:

National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	\$13,765.99
Strengthen America Campaign	19,414.28
Federal Council, Treasury.....	2,938.85
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Total	\$36,119.12

Expenditures:

National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	\$8,526.59
Deficit carried over from previous year.....	4,964.97
Strengthen America Campaign	22,353.13
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	35,844.69

Printing and Publication Department

The preceding report records only the net proceeds of this department.

The following statement for the year shows the operations to have doubled those of the preceding year. This is due to the increased service called for by our new commissions and the increase in the work of all the departments.

The following is a statement for the year:

Receipts from the Federal Council and cooperating bodies and for general services rendered.....	\$51,318.69
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Expenditures :	
Rent	\$1,598.32
Wages	10,668.95
Supplies, postage, etc.	33,704.28
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	45,971.55

The staff consists of a superintendent and about thirty-five assistants.

French and Belgian Churches and Missions

The funds for the relief of French and Belgian churches and missions have been more than three times the amount of the previous year.

The receipts are as follows:

Conveyed to the Committee in France through the Treasurer of the Federal Council	\$123,198.04
Amounts received directly by E. E. Robert, Treasurer of the American Huguenot Committee.....	19,911.55
Total	\$143,109.59

This fund carries over a balance of \$1,147.36.

In addition to the money recorded here, large individual gifts have been arranged directly by Dr. Macfarland amounting to about \$100,000 more, for Protestant work in France.

This fund is carried in a separate Trust Company account.

General War Relief Movement

This has been continued by the efforts to stimulate the churches, mainly for the American Red Cross, although other agencies have been commended to the churches from time to time.

The receipts, however, have been conveyed directly to the War Relief organizations and have not passed through our treasury, the Federal Council serving simply as a promoting and not a collecting agency.

Cooperating Bodies

The World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is covered by the budget of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

The two bodies operate together by a joint executive committee.

The Treasurer, Mr. George A. Plimpton, reports as follows:

Receipts	\$24,429.86
Expenditures	24,413.89

Home Missions Council

The Home Missions Council, while an independent body, with a separate treasury, acts for the Federal Council in home mission work. The report of its Treasurer, Mr. William T. Demarest, to the Home Missions Council, is as follows:

Receipts	\$15,045.58
Expenditures	10,479.57

United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy

The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy was initiated by the Federal Council upon the entrance of America in the war and the Federal Council

has carried out its temperance work among the soldiers by cooperating with the United Committee.

The Treasurer, Mr. D. Leigh Colvin, reports as follows:

Receipts	\$23,461.89
Expenditures	22,988.76

Financial Record of the Treasurer's Office for 1918

The following gives the total amounts passing through the Treasurer's office:

Federal Council, commissions and departments.....	\$303,149.54
Publication and printing department (in addition to proceeds reported in the regular account).....	45,971.55
French and Belgian Churches and Missions.....	123,198.04
Special subscriptions for War Relief which have been con- veyed to the societies	1,378.77
National Temperance Society and Commission on Tem- perance	13,765.99
<hr/>	
Total	\$487,463.89

The staff consists of the Treasurer, who renders voluntary service and four clerical assistants.

The accounts are audited by a Public Accountant.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Treasurer.

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THE QUADRENNIUM, 1916-1920**

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Professor John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
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Rev. John W. Gilbert, Augusta, Ga.

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Hon. F. C. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio

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Allen W. Stephens, New York City

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Rev. Henry Collin Minton, Trenton, N. J.
Rev. William H. Black, Marshall, Missouri
William H. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Yereance, New York City

*Deceased.

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F. T. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.

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Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.
John M. Glenn, New York City

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Welsh Presbyterian Church

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Dr. E. J. Jones, Oak Hill, Ohio

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Prof. C. J. Galpin, Madison, Wis.
William J. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

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Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, Concord, N. H.

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President William A. Harper, Elon College, N. C.
Hermon Eldredge, Erie, Pa.

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Rev. E. T. Root, Boston, Mass.
Rev. R. A. Beard, Fargo, N. D.

Disciples of Christ

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Evangelical Association

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Rev. Floyd Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
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